

INGLÉS IDIOMÁTICO 1

- Modismos
- Estructuras gramaticales
- Numerosos ejemplos
- Múltiples ejercicios

Eugene E. Long
William Buckwald

trillas

INGLÉS IDIOMÁTICO 1

Eugene E. Long • William Buckwald

EDITORIAL
TRILLAS 
Méjico, Argentina, España
Colombia, Puerto Rico, Venezuela

INGLÉS

IDIOMÁTICO 1



ÍNDICE DE CONTENIDO

LESSON 1	9
El tiempo presente del verbo be	
El uso de la partícula not	
LESSON 2	16
Las contracciones afirmativas con los pronombres	
La posición de los adjetivos en inglés	
LESSON 3	22
Los artículos a, an	
Los complementos con el artículo indefinido	
El tiempo presente	
To the teacher	
Las preposiciones to, in	
LESSON 4	29
Las preposiciones on, at, from	
Hay there is (there's) y there are	
This, this one, these	
LESSON 5	36
La preposición of	
El verbo like	
El auxiliar can	
That, that one, those	
Los adjetivos posesivos	
LESSON 6	44
La palabra home	
El gerundio	
El tiempo presente progresivo	

LESSON 7	54
La preposición for	
El futuro idiomático	
LESSON 8	64
Los días de la semana	
El uso de las preposiciones on , by	
La forma posesiva	
El verbo want	
LESSON 9	73
El presente del verbo do	
Los auxiliares do , does	
El imperativo	
LESSON 10	83
La preposición at con tiempo y lugar	
To do , to make	
El verbo have (tener y haber)	
La expresión idiomática de necesidad	
La traducción de la partícula castellana a	
La traducción de for antes de un infinitivo	
Reglas de ortografía	
LESSON 11	97
El tiempo pasado del verbo be	
Los meses del año	
LESSON 12	107
El tiempo pasado progresivo	
El auxiliar could	
Los meses del año	

LESSON 13

119

Había, hubo - **there was, there were**

Adverbios de frecuencia

El tiempo pasado del futuro idiomático

LESSON 14

132

El tiempo pasado de los verbos regulares

La pronunciación de la terminación **ed**

El pasado de los verbos irregulares

LESSON 15

145

El pasado del verbo **do**

El auxiliar **did**

El tiempo pasado de la expresión idiomática
de necesidad

LESSON 16

157

Los pronombres objetivos

Like con los sustantivos y pronombres objetivos

El imperativo

El uso del gerundio con preposiciones

The dog in the manger

LESSON 17

172

Los pronombres posesivos

Much, many, little, few

To say, to tell

Preposiciones

The fox and the stork

LESSON 18 185

Los pronombres y adjetivos indefinidos **some**,
any, no, none

Some

Any, not... any

No, none

Something anything not... anything nothing

Somebody (someone), anybody (anyone), not...
anybody (anyone), nobody (no one)

Somewhere (some place), anywhere (any place),
not... anywhere (any place), nowhere (no
place)

Everything, everybody (everyone), everywhere
(every place)

Verbos y preposiciones

The rabbit and the turtle

LESSON 19 207

El equivalente de ¿no es verdad?

To the teacher

Las preposiciones al final de la oración

Preposiciones

The goose that laid the golden egg

LESSON 20 224

Ortografía

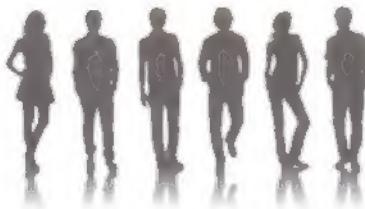
The crow and the pitcher

Vocabulary English-Spanish 241



VOCABULARY

1. I yo	8. you ustedes
2. you tú	9. they ellos
3. you usted	10. they ellas
4. he él	11. they ellos (<i>cosas o animales</i>)
5. she ella	12. no no
6. it ello (<i>cosa o animal</i>)	13. to be ser, estar
7. we nosotros	



El tiempo presente del verbo be

Los infinitivos en inglés se forman colocando la partícula **to** antes del verbo. Así, **to be** forma un infinitivo con la partícula **to** antes del verbo **be**. Los infinitivos en castellano se forman con las terminaciones **ar, er, ir**. **To be** equivale a **ser** (terminación **er**) o **estar** (terminación **ar**), pues en inglés, a diferencia del castellano, **ser** y **estar** son un solo verbo.

En inglés no se puede sobreentender el pronombre como en castellano. Siempre hay que expresarlo.

Be – Afirmativo

I am	(yo)	soy, estoy
you are	(tú)	eres, estás
you are	(usted)	es, está
he is	(él)	es, está
she is	(ella)	es, está
it is	(cosa o animal)	es, está
we are	(nosotros)	somos, estamos
you are	(ustedes)	son, están
they are	(ellos)	son, están
they are	(ellas)	son, están
they are	(cosas o animales)	son, están

EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes frases.

1. yo soy
2. tú eres
3. usted es
4. él es
5. ella es
6. es (cosa o animal)
7. nosotros somos
8. ustedes son
9. ellos son
10. ellas son
11. yo estoy
12. tú estás
13. usted está
14. él está
15. ella está
16. estamos
17. ustedes están
18. ellos están
19. ellas están
20. eres
21. él está
22. soy
23. ellos son
24. ella está
25. nosotros estamos
26. es (cosa o animal)
27. tú estás
28. nosotros somos
29. ustedes están
30. están (cosas o animales)

El uso de la partícula not

La palabra **not** se usa en inglés para negar, pero siempre acompañada de algún verbo. En general se coloca inmediatamente después del verbo. En las siguientes frases **I am not**, **he is not**, **they are not**, **we are not**, note que el verbo y la partícula **not** se escriben como dos palabras separadas. Esto es muy común en el inglés escrito. En una conversación, sin embargo, el verbo y la partícula **not** se juntan para formar una contracción, la que se usa con frecuencia y casi sin excepción. En la primera persona de singular la contracción es **I'm not**. La contracción de **is not** es **isn't** y de **are not**, **aren't**.

Be – Negativo

I'm not	(yo)	no soy, no estoy
you aren't	(tú)	no eres, no estás
you aren't	(usted)	no es, no está
he isn't	(él)	no es, no está
she isn't	(ella)	no es, no está
it isn't	(cosa o animal)	no es, no está
we aren't	(nosotros)	no somos, no estamos
you aren't	(ustedes)	no son, no están
they aren't	(ellos)	no son, no están
they aren't	(ellas)	no son, no están
they aren't	(cosas o animales)	no son, no están

EXERCISE 2

Traduzca las siguientes frases.

1. no soy
2. tú no eres
3. usted no es
4. él no es
ella no es

6. no es (cosa o animal)
7. no somos
8. ustedes no son
9. ellos no son
10. ellas no son

Cambie al negativo.

Be – Interrogativo

La forma interrogativa del verbo **be** se forma colocando el verbo antes del sustantivo o pronombre.

am I?	¿soy yo? ¿estoy yo?
are you?	¿eres tú? ¿estás tú?
are you?	¿es usted? ¿está usted?
is he?	¿es él? ¿está él?
is she?	¿es ella? ¿está ella?
is it?	¿es? () ¿está? ()
are we?	¿somos nosotros? ¿estamos nosotros?
are you?	¿son ustedes? ¿están ustedes?

are they? ¿son ellos? ¿están ellos?

are they? ¿son ellas? ¿están ellas?

are they? ¿son? (cosas o animales) ¿están? (cosas o animales)

EXERCISE 4

Traduzca las siguientes frases.

1. ¿soy?	16. ¿está? (cosa o animal)
2. ¿eres?	17. ¿estás?
3. ¿es este?	18. ¿están ustedes?
4. ¿es el?	19. ¿están ellos?
5. ¿es el a?	20. ¿están el las?
6. ¿es? (cosa animal)	21. ¿eres?
7. ¿somos?	22. ¿está el?
8. ¿son ustedes?	23. ¿son el os?
9. ¿son el es?	24. ¿es el a?
10. ¿son el is?	25. ¿somos?
11. ¿esto?	26. ¿están ustedes?
12. ¿esa?	27. ¿es?
13. ¿esta usted?	28. ¿es este?
14. ¿esta el?	29. ¿esto?
15. ¿esta el a?	30. ¿estás?

EXERCISE 5

Cambie al negativo y al interrogativo.

1. soy	8. soy
2. no soy	9. no soy
3. soy yo	10. soy yo
4. soy yo	
5. soy yo	
6. soy yo?	
7. soy?	
8. soy?	

Be - Interrogativo negativo

La forma interrogativa negativa del verbo **be** se construye colocando la contracción del negativo antes del sustantivo o pronombre. Fíjese que en la primera persona singular no es posible ninguna contracción con **am** y **not**

am I not?	¿no soy yo? ¿no estoy yo?
aren't you?	¿no eres tú? ¿no estás tú?
aren't you?	¿no es usted? ¿no esta usted?
isn't he?	¿no es él? ¿no está él?
isn't she?	¿no es ella? ¿no está ella?
isn't it?	¿no es? () ¿no esta? ()
aren't we?	¿no somos nosotros? ¿no estamos nosotros?
aren't you?	¿no son ustedes? ¿no estan ustedes?
aren't they?	¿no son ellos? ¿no estan ellos?
aren't they?	¿no son ellas? ¿no estan ellas?
aren't they?	¿no son? (cosas o animales) ¿no estan? (cosas o animales)

EXERCISE 6

Traduzca las siguientes frases.

25. ¿No estás usando?

28. ¿No estás usando?

26. ¿No estás?

29. ¿No estás?

27. ¿No estás? (usando animales)

30. ¿No estás?

EXERCISE 7

Cambie al negativo interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

1. he s

9. ~~yo~~ ~~estoy~~

2. ~~yo~~ ~~estoy~~

10. ~~yo~~ ~~estoy~~

3. ~~yo~~, ~~yo~~

11. ~~yo~~ s

4. ~~yo~~ ~~estoy~~

12. ~~yo~~ ~~estoy~~

5. ~~yo~~ s

13. ~~yo~~ s

6. ~~yo~~ ~~estoy~~

14. ~~yo~~ ~~estoy~~

7. ~~yo~~ s

15. ~~yo~~ s

8. ~~yo~~ s

16. ~~yo~~ ~~estoy~~

EXERCISE 8

Traduzca las siguientes frases.

1. ~~yo~~ s

17. ~~yo~~ ~~estoy~~

2. ~~yo~~ ~~estoy~~

18. ~~yo~~ ~~no~~ ~~estoy~~

3. ~~yo~~ ~~no~~ ~~estoy~~

19. ~~yo~~ ~~no~~ ~~estoy~~

4. ~~yo~~ ~~no~~ ~~estoy~~

20. ~~yo~~ ~~no~~ ~~estoy~~

5. ~~yo~~ ~~no~~ ~~estoy~~

21. ~~yo~~ ~~no~~ ~~estoy~~

6. ~~yo~~ ~~no~~ ~~estoy~~

22. ~~yo~~ ~~no~~ ~~estoy~~

7. ~~yo~~ ~~no~~ ~~estoy~~

23. ~~yo~~ ~~no~~ ~~estoy~~

8. ~~yo~~ ~~no~~ ~~estoy~~

24. ~~yo~~ ~~no~~ ~~estoy~~

9. ~~yo~~ ~~no~~ ~~estoy~~

25. ~~yo~~ ~~no~~ ~~estoy~~

10. ~~yo~~ ~~no~~ ~~estoy~~

26. ~~yo~~ ~~no~~ ~~estoy~~

11. ~~yo~~ ~~no~~ ~~estoy~~

27. ~~yo~~ ~~no~~ ~~estoy~~

12. ~~yo~~ ~~no~~ ~~estoy~~

28. ~~yo~~ ~~no~~ ~~estoy~~

13. ~~yo~~ ~~no~~ ~~estoy~~

29. ~~yo~~ ~~no~~ ~~estoy~~

14. ~~yo~~ ~~no~~ ~~estoy~~

30. ~~yo~~ ~~no~~ ~~estoy~~

15. ~~yo~~ ~~no~~ ~~estoy~~

31. ~~yo~~ ~~no~~ ~~estoy~~

16. ~~yo~~ ~~no~~ ~~estoy~~

32. ~~yo~~ ~~no~~ ~~estoy~~

Lesson



VOCABULARY

the	ellos os as	12	young	joven
yes	sí	13	new	nuevo
boy	niño	14	red	rojo
girl	niña	15	green	verde
man	hombre	16	American	estadounidense
woman	mujer	17	Mexican	mexicano
house	casa	18	where	dónde
car	coche	19	apple	manzana
big	grande	20	sweet	dulce
little	pequeño	21	desk	mesa
small	chico (pequeño)	22	brown	marrón
old	viejo	23	idiom	expresión idiomática

IDIOMS

1. hello no a
2. good-bye adios
3. good morning
4. good afternoon
5. good evening
6. good night
7. the young man (boy)
8. the old man
- the old woman

• Idiom Expresión que no puede entenderse a partir de los significados de las palabras que la componen y que tiene un sentido establecido por el uso.

EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

AMERICAN

we

We're

They are red

They sweet

Las contracciones afirmativas con los pronombres

Fíjese en las contracciones afirmativas con los pronombres. Estas solamente se pueden usar cuando el verbo se complementa. En oraciones negativas las contracciones se pueden usar haya o no complemento.

I'm Mexican.	Soy mexicano.
You're American.	Eres estadounidense.
You're young.	Usted es joven.
He's old.	Él es viejo.
She's little.	Ella es pequeña.
It's sweet.	Está dulce.
We're American.	Somos estadounidenses.
You're Mexican.	Ustedes son mexicanos.
They're boys.	Son muchachos.
They're girls.	Son muchachas.
They're big.	Están grandes.

La posición de los adjetivos en inglés

En inglés los adjetivos se colocan antes de los sustantivos. Los adjetivos en inglés nunca cambian de forma. No tienen ni singular ni plural, ni son masculinos ni femeninos como en castellano. Estudie usted las siguientes frases. Fíjese en la posición de los adjetivos **red** **big** **little** en las expresiones, y note que no cambian de forma. Puesto que el artículo **the** es adjetivo, tampoco sufre cambio alguno.

1. the big house	la casa grande
2. the big houses	las casas grandes
3. the red car	el coche rojo
4. the red cars	los coches rojos
5. the little girl	la muchacha (niña) pequeña
6. the little boys	los muchachos (niños) pequeños

EXERCISE 2

Traduzca al inglés.

1. el anciano
2. la manzana grande
3. los escritorios nuevos
4. el joven
5. el coche pequeño
6. el coche viejo
7. la joven
8. el señor

Traduzca al castellano.

1. The new car is red.
2. The old car is green.
3. Where are the little girls?
4. The apple is sweet.
5. Where is the young woman?
6. Where are the small cars?

EXERCISE 3

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cambielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

1. He's young	5. You're Mexican
2. It's new	6. We're little
3. She's old	7. I'm young
4. They're big	8. It's sweet

EXERCISE 4

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cambielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

1. The desk is brown	5. The girl is Mexican
2. The cars are new	6. The cars are old
3. The woman is old	7. The Mexican girls are little
4. The apples are red	8. The house is big

EXERCISE 5

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cambielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

1. The young man is big
2. The new cars are red
3. The little house is green
4. The Mexican boy is big
5. The American girl is little
6. The small houses are old
7. The American girls are young
8. The big desk is old
9. The red apple is sweet



Llene los espacios con **is** o **are**, según el caso, y traduzca

The boy is

The girl is

The new car is

The old car is

The boy is

The girl is

The new car is

The old car is

The boy is

The girl is

The new car is

EXERCISE

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas

1. The boy is the son of the teacher.	1. El chico es el hijo del profesor.
2. The boy is the son of the teacher.	2. El chico es el hijo del profesor.
3. The boy is the son of the teacher.	3. ¿Es el hijo del profesor?
4. The boy is the son of the teacher.	4. El chico es el hijo del profesor.
5. The boy is the son of the teacher.	5. El chico es el hijo del profesor.
6. The boy is the son of the teacher.	6. El chico es el hijo del profesor.
7. The boy is the son of the teacher.	7. El chico es el hijo del profesor.
8. The boy is the son of the teacher.	8. El chico es el hijo del profesor.
9. The boy is the son of the teacher.	9. El chico es el hijo del profesor.
10. The boy is the son of the teacher.	10. El chico es el hijo del profesor.
11. The boy is the son of the teacher.	11. El chico es el hijo del profesor.
12. The boy is the son of the teacher.	12. El chico es el hijo del profesor.
13. The boy is the son of the teacher.	13. El chico es el hijo del profesor.
14. The boy is the son of the teacher.	14. El chico es el hijo del profesor.
15. The boy is the son of the teacher.	15. El chico es el hijo del profesor.
16. The boy is the son of the teacher.	16. El chico es el hijo del profesor.
17. The boy is the son of the teacher.	17. El chico es el hijo del profesor.
18. The boy is the son of the teacher.	18. El chico es el hijo del profesor.
19. The boy is the son of the teacher.	19. El chico es el hijo del profesor.
20. The boy is the son of the teacher.	20. El chico es el hijo del profesor.

Lea y traduzca estas oraciones.

Escriba en inglés.



Lesson



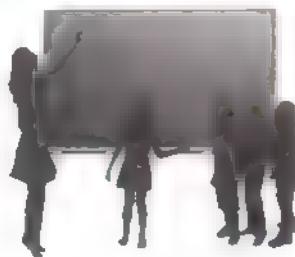
VOCABULARY

to go
to come
to work
a, an
and
to
in
with
my
too
here
table

telephone
phone
office
school
movie
father
mother
brother
20. sister hermana
21. Spanish español
22. teacher

IDIOMS

1. Mr. Hunt el Sr. Hunt
2. Mrs. Hunt la Sra. Hunt
3. Miss Hunt la señorita Hunt
4. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt
Mr., Mrs., Miss se
apellid



5. He goes to the movies. El va al cine
6. every day todos los días
7. Thank you. Gracias
8. You're welcome. De nada.

EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas

9. She's Mexican.
10. She isn't Mexican.
11. My father is here.
12. My father isn't here.
13. Is Mary here?

14. not in the office
Am I not in the

Los artículos a, an

El artículo **a** se emplea antes de palabras que empiezan con consonante. El artículo **an** se emplea antes de palabras que empiezan con vocal. Ejemplos **an American girl, an office, a boy, a Mexican man.**

EXERCISE 2

Llene los espacios con **a** o **an** y traduzca.

1

American woman

7

old car

8

young boy

Los complementos con el artículo indefinido

En inglés, los complementos en singular que se pueden contar llevan el artículo indefinido antes del sustantivo. Los complementos en plural no van precedidos de artículo indefinido.

He's a little boy.	Él es (un) muchachito.
I'm a teacher.	Soy profesor.
It's a big car.	Es (un) coche grande.
pero: It's water. (<i>No se puede contar el agua</i>)	Es agua.
They're little boys.	Son muchachitos.
We're teachers.	Somos profesores.
They're big cars.	Son coches grandes.

EXERCISE 3

Traduzca al inglés.

6. Somos profesores

ENGLISH

1. muchachos en el

2. los cinco

padres

EXERCISE 4

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cambielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

Mr. G

6. Mi mamá

El tiempo presente

Para conjugar cualquier verbo en el afirmativo de, presente (menos los verbos **be** y **have**) se quita la partícula **to** del infinitivo y se antepone el pronombre.

Con los pronombres de la tercera persona del singular, o sea **he**, **she**, **it** y con un sustantivo usado en singular como **boy**, **girl**, **house** siempre se añade una **s** al verbo.

Este tiempo se usa para representar una acción habitual o un estado o un hecho.

I come	(yo) vengo	we come	(nosotros) venimos
you come	(tu) vienes	you come	(ustedes) vienen
you come	(usted, viene)	they come	(ellos, vienen)
he comes	(él) viene	they come	(ellas) vienen
she comes	(ella) viene	they come	(ellos, vienen)
it comes	(<i>so animal</i>) viene		

To the teacher

The exercises in each lesson marked as **Práctica verbal** are to be used as a verb conjugation study. Each exercise of this type will consist of a group of short sentences that will serve as a model for all the verb tenses and constructions with which the students have become familiar.

The sentences should be 1) translated into Spanish so the student will know exactly what he is repeating in English; 2) read in English one at a time by the teacher with emphasis placed on pronunciation and repeated in chorus by the students; 3) read in chorus by the students until they have mastered the verb tenses construction, and word order.

EXERCISE 5

Práctica verbal

11 M 11 D

EXERCISE 6

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 5, usando formas de los verbos **come**, **to school**, y **work**, **in an office**,

Las preposiciones **to**, **in**

La preposición **to** a, se usa después de los verbos que indican movimiento.

La preposición **in** en dentro de se usa para indicar que se está dentro de cierto lugar.

Estudie las siguientes frases **to school**, **to the office**, **to the movies**, **in the office** **in the house** **in school**.

EXERCISE 7

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca

6. Mary is (en)	school
7. The boys are (en)	the car
8. My sister is (en)	the house
9. My brother goes (a)	the movies every day
10. My brothers are (en)	the office

EXERCISE 8

Lea y traduzca estas oraciones.

1. John and Robert go to school with Mary
2. He works in a big office
3. Mr and Mrs Hunt come to the office
4. My mother works in the house
5. My sister works in the house too
6. My father is American, and my mother is Mexican
7. Are the apples sweet?
8. No, the desk isn't new
9. Where are the American boys and girls?
10. The American girls are with my sister
11. Isn't Robert with my sister too?
12. Mary is a little girl, and John is a little boy

EXERCISE 9

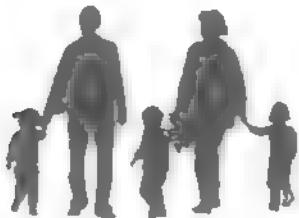
Escriba en inglés.

- . Mi hermano pequeño va a la escuela
- . Mi hermana va a la escuela todos los días
- . ¿Es usted mexicano? Sí, yo soy mexicano
- . ¿Están las muchachas con Roberto? No, están en la casa
- . Juan está con mi prima también
- . Mis hermanos no son pequeños. Son grandes
- . Mis hermanos trabajan en una oficina, y mi padre trabaja en una oficina también
- . ¿Dónde están los muchachos estadounidenses?
- . La señorita Davis no está en la escuela
- . El señor Hunt va al cine. La señora Hunt va al cine también



Dictado

Conversación. Contesta la pregunta de afirmativo
y en negativo



Lesson

VOCABULARY

to read	good
to say	well
to write	book
to use	notebook
to take	pencil
on	pen
at	letter
from	there is, there are
this	is there?, are there?
this one	one 1 two 2 three 3
these	four 4 five 5
how	
how many	

IDIOMS

1. How are you?
2. Fine, thank you.
3. What's your name?
My name is John.
4. first name
5. last name
6. He's at home.



EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

- 1 Where are you?
- 2 How are you?
- 3 He's at home
- 4 He isn't at home
Is he at home?
- 5 Is it a car? + in school
- 6 Isn't Mary in school?
- 7 Yes, she is. American
- 8 No, it's not. American
- 13 Are they Americans?
- 14 Aren't they Americans?
- 15 Where's the car?
- 16 Where are the notebooks?
- 17 The boys go to school
- 18 The girls go to school too
- 19 Where is the telephone?
- 20 It's in the office
- 21 Robert goes to school
- 22 My sister goes to school
- 23 They come to school
- 24 I come to school too
- 25 Mr. Hunt works in an office

Las preposiciones on, at, from

La preposición **on** (en, sobre) indica estar sobre una superficie.

La preposición **at** (en, en) indica en un lugar determinado.

La preposición **from** (de) indica procedencia u origen.

Estudie las siguientes frases **on the table**, **on the desk**, **on Reforma**, **at the movies**, **at home**, **at school**, **at 5 Reforma**, **from the office**, **from home**, **from school**, **from the movies**.

EXERCISE 2

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca

- 1 My father is **en** _____ home
- 2 My little brothers are **(en)** _____ school
- 3 My father works **(en)** _____ an office
- 4 My sister comes **(de)** _____ school
- 5 The letter is **sobre** _____ the table
- 6 The pencil is **(en)** _____ the notebook

EXERCISE 3

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cambie las afirmativas, interrogativas e interrogativas negativas.

Hay - there is (there's) y there are

Hay equivale a **there is** / **there's** y **there are** / **There is** / **there's**, es singular y **there are** es plural. **Is there** y **are there** son las formas interrogativas. **There isn't** y **there aren't** son las formas negativas.

EXERCISE 4

Llene los espacios con **there is**, **there's** o **there are**, **is there** o **are there**, **there isn't** o **there aren't** y traduzca

the desk

my brothers

in the house?

an American woman here

• • • 1.5

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

This, this one, these

Se emplea el adjetivo **this** (este) con sustantivo en singular y el pronombre **this one** (este) estatal referirse a un sustantivo ya mencionado o sobreentendido.

La palabra **these** (estos, estas, estos, estas) se emplea, tanto en inglés como en castellano, con o sin sustantivo.

This book is red and this one is green.

Este libro es rojo y éste es verde.

These books are red and these are green.

Estos libros son rojos y éstos son verdes.

EXERCISE 6

Llene los espacios con **this**, **this one** (singular)
o **these** (plural) y traduzca.

1 man is my father
2 They are my brothers
3 They go to school
4 Boys use book I use
5 This girl isn't my sister
Pencil is red, and
green
6 John takes red books to school. I take
7 use pencil is in the office
8 boys are good isn't
9 woman reads good
books

EXERCISE 7

Práctica verbal

1 I read a book
2 You read a book
3 He reads a book
4 John reads a letter
5 The boy reads too
6 Miss Hunt reads too
7 Robert reads too
8 He reads at home
9 She reads at home
10 They read at home
11 I read in school
12 John reads in school
13 This boy reads
14 This girl reads too
15 These boys read
16 These boys read too
17 Mr. and Mrs. Hunt read
18 Miss Taylor reads too
19 John and Robert read
20 My brother reads too

EXERCISE 8

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 7, usando las formas de los verbos **write (a letter)**, **say (this)**, **use (a notebook)**, **take (this book)**.

EXERCISE 9

Lea y traduzca estas oraciones.

1. There are five boys and four girls in this school.
2. Robert takes two books to school.
3. Sara is my first name. My last name is Taylor.
4. Mrs. Taylor says, "How are you?"
5. How many letters are there on this table?
6. There aren't two notebooks here.
7. There isn't a telephone in the office.
8. Aren't there boys in this school?
9. "Thank you", says John. "You're welcome", say Robert and Mary.
10. We use books and pencils at school, and they use pencils and pens at the office.

EXERCISE 10

Escriba en inglés.

1. Este señor lee un buen libro.
2. ¿Cuántos cuadernos hay sobre el escritorio?
3. Yo llevé mi libro a la escuela todos los días.
4. Estas muchachas usan cuadernos, lápices y plumas en la oficina.
5. Me llamo Henry Brown.
6. ¿Cómo está usted? Bien, gracias.
7. Hay una señorita estadounidense aquí.
8. Hay tres teléfonos en la oficina.
9. ¿Hay dos cartas sobre la mesa?
10. Mi apellido es Johnson.

EXERCISE 11

Dictado

1. "How are you?" says Mary
2. "Fine, thank you," say John and Robert.
3. There aren't four boys in the house
4. How many telephones are there in the office?
5. This boy takes a book to school
6. These girls go to school in a car
7. How many girls work in the office?
8. My name is Robert Brown
9. Isn't there a pencil in this notebook?
10. Aren't there three notebooks on the desk?

EXERCISE 12

Conversación. Conteste las siguientes preguntas.

1. How are you?
2. What's your name?
3. How many pencils are there on the desk?
4. How many phones are there in the office?

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo y negativo

5. Is there a notebook on the desk?
6. Aren't there Mexican boys here?
7. Aren't there girls in school?
8. Aren't there desks in the office?
9. Is there an American boy here?
10. Are there American girls here?
11. Are you from Mexico?
12. Are the girls at home?
13. Is this book red?
14. Is this one green?
15. Are these cars American?

Lesson



VOCABULARY

to live
to eat
to help
to bring
to like
can
candy

of
very
many
some
everything
that

that one

those

aque los, aquie las
the United States los Estados Unidos
street calle
city ciudad
park parque, jardín
dinner la com
six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9)
ten

IDIOMS

1. Here it is. A
2. It's very big. Es mu
3. It's very little. Es
4. There's room. Ha
There's no room.



5. He's very nice. El es muy simpático.
6. The car is very nice. El coche es muy bonito.
7. He can read, write, etc. El sabe leer, escribir, etc.
8. all the boys, girls, books, etc. todos los chicos, chicas, libros, etc.

EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. There's a girl here.
2. There isn't a boy here.
3. Are there many cars?
4. How many cars are there?
5. Is there a telephone here?
6. No, there isn't.
7. Aren't there ten letters?
8. No, there are eight.
9. How many notebooks are there?
10. There are five.
11. You write many letters.
12. He uses a brown pen.
13. I use this one.
14. He uses that one.
15. He says this.
16. He says that.
17. Mr Martin says yes.
18. Mrs Martin says no.
19. I write every day.
20. He writes every day too.
21. He reads English.
22. I read English too.
23. John reads English.
24. Mary reads English too.

La preposición of

La preposición **of** (de) indica parte de algo o pertenencia.
Estudie estas frases. **some of the boys, many of the girls.**

EXERCISE 2

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca

1. I live (en) _____ 9 Harvey Street
2. I live (en) _____ a very big city
3. Alice goes (a) _____ the park every day
4. The boys go (a) _____ the movies
5. Some (de) _____ the boys live (en) _____ the city

El verbo like

El verbo **like** se conjuga igual que todos los otros verbos. La forma verbal que se usa después de éste será el infinitivo con la particula **to**. Estudie las siguientes oraciones:

I like to help .	Me gusta ayudar.
You like to read .	A ti te gusta leer.
He likes to work .	A él le gusta trabajar.
John likes to work .	A Juan le gusta trabajar
It (<i>animal</i>) likes to eat .	Le gusta comer.
We like to write .	Nos gusta escribir.
You like candy.	A ustedes les gustan los dulces.
They like the movie.	A ellos les gusta la pelicula.
My brothers like Mary.	A mis hermanos les simpatiza María.

El auxiliar can

La palabra **can** es auxiliar. Un auxiliar es el que se usa con otro verbo para formar tiempos o modos. La forma del verbo que se usa después de **can** siempre es el infinitivo sin la particula **to**. En oraciones interrogativas el auxiliar siempre se coloca antes del sustantivo o del pronombre. La negación del auxiliar **can** es **can not**. En conversacion se usa la contraccion **can't**. Por ser **can** un auxiliar, la tercera persona singular no termina en **s**. Estudie las siguientes frases:

I can go	puedo ir
I can't go	no puedo ir
you can come	puedes venir
you can't come	no puedes venir
he can help	él puede ayudar
he can't help	él no puede ayudar

Fíjese en la forma que se usa para construir el interrogativo o interrogativo negativo: auxiliar, sustantivo o pronombre, verbo.

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o pronombre	Verbo
Can	I	come?
¿Puedo	(yo)	venir?
(Where) can	the boy	go?
¿(Dónde) puede	el muchacho	ir?
Can't	they	help?
¿No pueden	ellos	ayudar?

EXERCISE 3

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. I like to go to school
2. You like to come too
3. He likes to help
4. She likes to help too
5. We like to work
6. You like it
7. They like the car
8. My mother likes candy
9. I can go every day
10. I can't go every day
11. Can I go every day
12. I can't go every day
13. Can I go every day?
14. Can't I go every day?
15. Where can I go?
16. You can help Alice
17. You can't help Alice
18. Can you help Alice?
19. How many apples
20. Can he eat apples
21. How many apples
22. Can he eat an apple
23. How many apples
24. Can he eat an apple?

t, that one, those

Se emplea el adjetivo **that** (ese, esa, aquél, aquella) con sustantivo en singular y el pronombre **that one** (ese, esa, aquél, aquella) al referirse a un sustantivo ya mencionado o sobreentendido.

La palabra **those** (esos, esas, aquellos, aquellas, esos, esas, aquellos, aquellas) se emplea en inglés, con o sin sustantivo.

That boy is Mexican and that one is American.

Ese muchacho es mexicano y **aquél** es estadounidense.

Those boys are Mexican and those are American.

Esos muchachos son mexicanos y **aquellos** son estadounidenses.

EXERCISE 4

Llene los espacios con **that**, **that one** (singular) o **those** (plural) y traduzca.

Los adjetivos posesivos

Los adjetivos posesivos en inglés, como otros adjetivos, no son ni singulares ni plurales. Puesto que son adjetivos, se colocaran antes de los sustantivos. Aprenda lo siguiente:

my	mi, mis
your	tu, tus
your	su, sus (de usted o de ustedes)
his	su, sus (de él)
her	su, sus (de ella)
its	su (de una cosa)
our	nuestro(s), nuestra(s)
their	su, sus (de ellos o de ellas)

EXERCISE 5

Llene los espacios con los adjetivos posesivos y traduzca

EXERCISE 6

Práctica verbal. Amplie las siguientes formas hasta incluir todas las personas.

- 4 I can't live in Mexico
- 5 Can I live in Mexico?
- 6 Can t I live n Mexico?

EXERCISE 7

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 6, usando formas de los verbos **eat** (apples), **bring** (candy), **read** (English), **help** (John), **write** (letters), **say** (good morning), **use** (a phone), **go** (to the movies)

EXERCISE 8

Lea y traduzca estas oraciones.

1. Her brother likes to live in the United States
2. Some of the boys go to the park
3. There are many nice houses in that city
4. All the girls take their books to school
5. Our last name is Miller
6. How many pencils can you bring?
7. Our sisters help our mother in the house
8. The girls eat dinner with their brothers
9. We can't take that book. It's very big.
There is no room in this car.
10. Her first name is Margaret. Her last name is Weiss
11. He likes to go to the office with his father
one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten
12. 6 2 3, 4, 10, 7 9, 5, 8, 7 2 5, 10, 4

EXERCISE 9

Escriba en inglés.

1. No hay agua en mi (de mis) casa.
2. Hay un parque en esta ciudad. Es muy grande.
3. A mis hermanos / a mí nos gustan los dulces.
4. Me llamo Pedro. Mi apellido es Daniels.
5. Enciendo a todos sus pequeños hermanos a la ciudad.
6. ¿Dónde está el teléfono? Aquí está.
7. ¿Puede usted venir a mi casa con Alicia?
8. A mí me gusta todo en esa ciudad.
9. No podemos leer este libro. Podemos leer aquél.
10. ¿No puedes escribir con este lápiz?

EXERCISE 10

Dictado

- 1. We like to go to the movies with our brothers
- 2. They live in a nice house in Mexico City
- 3. Our last name is Peterson
- 4. Is there room in his house?
- 5. All those girls can take their notebooks to school
- 6. Can you read all these letters?
Father likes to take the boys to school.
- 7. Her brother lives in the house
- 8. My father likes everything
- 9. We like to go to the movies with John

EXERCISE 11

Conversación. Conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo y negativa.

1. Is the record in the car?
2. Can you take your book to school?
3. Can you use this notebook?
4. Is Jean in the street?
5. Are your brothers in the United States?
6. Is Mexico City big?
7. Is that one little?
8. Are those children small?
9. Aren't the boys here?
10. Can you read?
11. Can't Alice write?
12. Can Mary and Alice come to my house?
13. Can all the boys go?
14. Are all the boys in the house?
15. Is everything here?

Lesson



VOCABULARY

1. to put poner meter	11. what
2. to wash lavar (se)	12. early
3. to wait (for) esperar	13. late
4. to study estudiar	14. family familia
5. that que	15. parents padres
6. but pero, sin	16. child niño, niña, hijo, hija children
7. when	
8. why por	
9. because porque	
10. now ahora	garage factory

IDIOMS

1. Wait for me.
2. I like it. Me gusta.
3. (at) what time
4. too + (adj. o adv.)
too big (late) de
5. too much (work) demasiado
too many (books)
6. a lot mucho / much
a lot of work mucha trabajo



a lot of books

Se emplea **of** re el cuadro va seguido de un sustantivo

7. very much ~

8. What are you waiting for? (Que estás esperando)

9. He's eating dinner. (Está comiendo la cena principal)

EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyendolas

1. He brings candy every day
2. That man likes to bring books
3. That man can bring Mary
4. That man can't bring Mary
5. We bring the children too
6. Mr Jackson and I bring a lot of apples
7. Mr Jackson and I like to bring a lot of apples
8. Mr Jackson and I can bring a lot of apples
9. Mr Jackson and I can't bring a lot of apples
10. She eats very much
11. That girl likes to feed everything
12. That girl can eat a lot
13. That girl can't eat a lot
14. They come ate every day
15. They like to come ate every day
16. They can come ate every day
17. They can't come ate every day

EXERCISE 2

Llene los espacios con **this, this one, these, that, that one, those** y traduzca.

1. When can (ese) ____ boy come early?
2. (Esta) ____ family waits for all the children
3. (Esos) ____ parents wait for their children
4. Why can't (esa) ____ girl work here?
5. John likes to wash (ese) ____ new car, and Henry likes to wash (este)
6. (Estos) ____ children like to go to school
7. Where can I put (estas) ____ tables?

child and (aquel)

house, but my mother

_____ house is too little

EXERCISE 3

Llene los espacios con la forma correcta del adjetivo posesivo y traduzca.

children are very little

n washes (su, de él) new car

3. (Su, de ella) brother waits for Mary in the

father puts the car in the garage

children like to study English

(su, de usted) children learn to write?

4. (Su, de él) brother lives in the United States

Mrs. Martin takes (sus, suella) children to the

park every day

9. "This is (mi) pen," says Miss Jackson

10. (Nuestro) last name is Morgan

La palabra home

home a casa

at home en casa

He comes home every day.

He goes home early.

He's at home.

He works at home.

He brings his books from
home.

from home de casa

Él viene a casa todos los días.

Él va a casa temprano.

Él está en casa.

Él trabaja en casa.

Él trae sus libros de casa.

EXERCISE 4

Traduzca al inglés.

a herma

a puede traer muchos de

El gerundio

El gerundio de los verbos se forma agregando **ing** al infinitivo, y suprimiendo la partícula **to**. **Going, working, reading, saying** son gerundios con la terminación **ing**. En castellano esta terminación corresponde a los sufijos **ando** y **iendo**.

going yendo
working trabajando

reading leyendo
saying diciendo

Si el infinitivo termina en **e** se suprime la **e** antes de agregar **ing**. Ejemplos: **come, coming; write, writing; use, using**. Excepciones: **being (siendo, estando); seeing (viendo)**.

Los verbos monosílabos que terminan en una sola consonante, precedida de una sola vocal duplicarán la consonante final antes de agregar **ing**. Ejemplo: **put, putting**

EXERCISE 5

Dé el gerundio de los siguientes verbos.

11. eat

16. wait (for)

17. study

18. learn

El tiempo presente progresivo

Las formas del presente del verbo **be** son **am, is, are**. El presente progresivo se forma con el presente del verbo **be** (que se usa en este caso como auxiliar) y el gerundio.

Este tiempo sirve para describir una acción que está ocurriendo en el momento actual. Compare las formas en inglés y en castellano.

Afirmativo

I'm studying.
He's working.
You're reading.

Estoy estudiando.
Él está trabajando.
Tú estás leyendo.

Negativo

I'm not working now.
You aren't reading.
She isn't working now.

No estoy trabajando ahora.
Tu no estas leyendo
Ella no esta trabajando ahora.

Fíjese en el orden de las palabras del interrogativo. Al hacer preguntas en inglés, siempre se usa el auxiliar antes del sustantivo o del pronombre. En el caso del presente progresivo se usarán como auxiliar las formas del verbo **be**.

Interrogativo

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o pronombre	Verbo
Are ¿Están	they ellos	writing? escribiendo?
(Why) are ¿(Por qué) están	the boys los muchachos	writing? escribiendo?

Interrogativo negativo

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o pronombre	Verbo
Isn't ¿No está	he él	studying? estudiando?
(Why) isn't ¿(Por qué) no está	John Juan	studying? estudiando?
Aren't ¿No están	the girls las muchachas	studying? estudiando?

EXERCISE 6

Traduzca las siguientes frases. Cambielas al negativo interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

Práctica verbal



EXERCISE 9

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 7, usando formas de los verbos **say** (*thank you*), **read** (*a letter*), **write** (*a book*), **use** (*the phone*), **take** (*his family*), **live** (*in the United States*), **eat** (*an apple*), **help** (*their father*), **bring** (*my notebook*). Emplee un pronombre o sustantivo distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas **what**, **where**, **when**, **why**, **why not**, **what time**, **how many** cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 9

Llene los espacios con la forma correcta del verbo y traduzca.

Is	English	the car in the garage
Are		in our house
Is	Mr Smith	
Are		in Mexico City?
Is	Robert	
Is	He	English
Are	you	English?
Are	My friend	in the factory
Are	All the boys	home?
Is	John	the car?

EXERCISE 10

Práctica verbal

7. You can't wait for Peter?

8. Can he wait for

Peter?

9. At what time can he wait
for Peter?

10. Why can't he wait for Peter?

11. He's waiting for you.

12. He isn't waiting for you.
13. She isn't waiting for you.
14. Isn't he waiting for you?
15. Aren't we waiting for you? 16. Why is he waiting for you?
17. Why isn't he waiting for you?
18. What is he waiting for?

EXERCISE 11

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 10, usando formas de los verbos **study (a lot)**, **learn (English)**, **wash (the car)**, **read (a book)**, **put (the notebook here)**, **go (home)**, **come (home)**, **eat (at home)**. Emplee un pronombre o sustantivo distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas **what, where, when, why, why not, what time, how many** cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 12

Lea estas oraciones y traduzca.

1. Bill is studying English, but he says he isn't learning very much.
2. Grace is studying English too and she likes it a lot.
3. What are you waiting for? I'm waiting for my brother.
4. Mother says that she likes her house because it isn't too big.
5. John studies Spanish because he likes it.
6. The children wash the car, and John puts the car in the garage.
7. My parents go to work very early, and they come home very late.
8. What time can you wait for me?
9. Wait for me at home.
10. These children like to come home late.
11. Why can't you come to my house with your sister?
12. Mr. Miller can't work in the factory because he's very old.
13. What's your name? My first name is George and my last name is Parks.

EXERCISE 13

Escriba en inglés.

1. ¿Por qué estás trabajando en una fábrica?
2. Roberto está metiendo todo en el garaje
3. ¿A dónde vas ahora? Voy a la escuela
4. ¿Por qué no están ellos viviendo en Estados Unidos?
5. A Alicia le gusta estudiar inglés
6. ¿Cuántos libros puedes leer? Puedo leer ese y aquél.
7. ¿Qué esperas? Estoy esperando a los niños
8. A los niños les gusta mucho el inglés
9. ¿Hay lugar en este coche y en aquél?
10. ¿Puedes ayudar a tus hermanos?
11. Él está comiendo muchos dulces.

EXERCISE 14

Dictado

1. My parents are going to the office, and I'm going to school.
2. These children like to read their books.
3. Are the children using the phone?
4. He can't write because there isn't a pencil.
5. Wait for me because I'm going with you.
6. What can I take with me to the park?
7. How many books are the children using?
8. Why are you using my pencil?
9. Why aren't the boys helping their parents?
10. What are you saying?

EXERCISE 15

Conversación. Conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo y negativo.

1. Can you read?
2. Can John read?
3. Can you come early?

4. Can't they wash the car?
5. Can my brother wait for you?
6. Can all the boys go home?
7. Can't you learn everything?
8. Is that child Mexican?
9. Is that one American?
10. Are those children from this school?
11. Are these from that school?
12. Aren't you putting the car in the garage?
13. Is John coming?
14. Are you waiting for me?
15. Is that man waiting for you?
16. Are you working in a factory now?
17. Is he working in a factory?
18. Are you going to the factory?
19. Is the car too big?
20. Isn't the house too big?
21. Are there too many?
22. Are there too many cars?
23. Is there too much candy?
24. Are there too many children?
25. Is there too much room?



Lesson



VOCABULARY

to get up levantarse

to wake up despertarse

to visit visitar

to teach enseñar

to see ver

for para, por

so así, como, de la gente

student estudiante, alumno

how much cuánto

who quién

please por favor

12 minute minuto

13 hour hora

14 husband esposo

15 wife esposa
wives esposas

16 year año

17 tomorrow mañana

18 eleven (11)

twelve (12)

thirteen (13)

fourteen (14)

fifteen (15)

IDIOMS

1. They say. Dice:

2. to be early Llegar temprano (comprarse algo)

I'm early. Llego temprano (llegar temprano, no tener que trabajar)

3. to be late Llegar tarde

I'm late. Llego tarde (estar retrasado, haber llegado tarde) se me está haciendo tarde (hacerme tarde acaba de llegar)

4. **in the morning** En o por la mañana
5. **Just a minute please** Un momento, por favor
6. **It's very early.** Es muy temprano
 It's very late. Es muy tarde
7. **so + (adj. o adv.)** = tan + (adj. o adv.)
 so big (late) Tan grande, (tarde)
8. **so much (work)** Tanto (trabajo)
 so many (books) tantos (libros)



EXERCICIO

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. We put the car in
 the garage
2. We like to put the
 car in the garage
3. We can put the car
 in the garage
4. We can't put the
 car in the garage.
5. Can we put the car
 in the garage?
6. Can't we put the
 car in the garage?
7. They're washing
 everything
8. They aren't washing
 everything
9. Are they washing
 everything?
10. It's working now
11. Is it working now?
12. Isn't it working now?
13. Why isn't it working?
14. There's too much room
15. Is there too much room?
16. How much room is there?
17. There isn't too much
 room

La preposición for

En inglés se emplea la preposición **for** para expresar duración de tiempo.

Muchas veces el equivalente de **for** en castellano no se usa porque la preposición queda sobreentendida en la oración.

He studies **for ten minutes.**

Él estudia diez minutos.

I can work **for two hours.**

Puedo trabajar dos horas.

We can live in Acapulco **for a year.**

Podemos vivir en Acapulco **por un año.**

EXERCISE 2

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca.

1. I can read _____ an hour
2. All the students are studying (en) _____ school
3. Are you waiting _____ your husband?
4. Some (de) _____ my brothers teach English
5. Who lives (en) _____ 10 Grant Street?
6. There are two cars (en) _____ our garage
7. How many notebooks are there in _____ the desk?
8. Who studies _____ fifteen minutes?
9. Charles works _____ two hours
10. Can you go to the United States _____ a year?

EXERCISE 3

Llene los espacios con la forma correcta del verbo **be y traduzca.**

1. _____ you living in Mexico now
T - S -
C - C -
V - E -
P -
6. That man _____ teaching Spanish
7. Why _____ you getting up so early?

8. Why _____ these girls studying?
9. Who _____ using the phone?
10. What _____ you eating?

EXERCISE 4

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

1. My husband is getting up	6. That boy is using the phone
2. Miss Taylor is teaching English.	7. The students are eating a lot
3. The children are waking up	8. That girl is washing
4. Charles is visiting his brother	9. I'm helping
5. We're learning English now.	10. He is waiting for his brother

El futuro idiomático

El futuro idiomático es una manera propia del inglés, que sirve para expresar tiempo en el futuro. El castellano también tiene un futuro idiomático, y la formación de los dos es muy parecida. Se necesitan tres cosas para formar este tiempo en inglés: el presente del verbo **be** (**am**, **is**, **are**), la palabra **going** y **un infinitivo**.

Compare el inglés con el castellano. Fíjese en el presente del verbo **be**, la palabra **going** y **un infinitivo** en ese orden.

Afirmativo

I'm going to work tomorrow.	Yo voy a trabajar mañana.
He's going to get up early.	Él va a levantarse temprano.
They're going to visit their parents.	Ellos van a visitar a sus padres.



Negativo

I'm not going to work.	No voy a trabajar.
He isn't going to get up early.	Él no va a levantarse temprano.
We aren't going to teach English.	No vamos a enseñar inglés.

Interrogativo

Fíjese en el orden de las palabras en el interrogativo. El auxiliar siempre va antes del sustantivo o del pronombre. En el futuro idiomático el auxiliar es siempre una forma del verbo **be**.

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o pronombre	Verbo
Is	he	going to get up?
¿Va	él	a levantarse?
Are	they	going to visit?
¿Van	ellos	a visitar?
(Where) am	I	going to work?
¿(Dónde) voy	(yo)	a trabajar?

Interrogativo negativo

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o pronombre	Verbo
Isn't	he	going to work?
¿No va	él	a trabajar?
Aren't	they	going to visit?
¿No van	ellos	a visitar?
¿(Why) aren't	they	going to teach?
¿(Por qué) no van	ellos	a enseñar?

EXERCISE 5

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

1. Yo

Tu

2. Yo

Tu

3. Yo

Tu

4. Si

Si

5. No

No

6. No

No

7. No

No

EXERCISE 6

Práctica verbal

1. A

A

2. B

B

3. C

C

4. D

D

5. E

E

6. F

F

7. G

G

8. H

H

EXERCISE 7

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 6, usando las formas de los verbos **see** (my wife), **be** (at home), **like** (that house), **wait** (for Robert), **come** (home), **bring** (a lot), **wash** (the children). Use un pronombre o un sustantivo distinto con cada verbo. Emplee las palabras interrogativas **why**, **why not**, **what**, **where**, **when**, **how many**, **how much**, **at what time** cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 8

Llene los espacios con el infinitivo entre parentesis y traduzca.

1. (to put) My brother is going _____ the car in the garage
2. (to work) That girl is going _____ in our house
3. (to wait for) We're going _____ Mr Smith
4. (to live) Are you going _____ in Mexico City?
5. (to study) What's Robert going _____?
6. (to see) He's going _____ the new house.
7. (to learn) Why are you going _____ English?
8. (to work) Why aren't you going _____ in the garage?
9. (to go) Where are all the boys going _____?
10. (to be) Why is John going _____ a teacher?

EXERCISE 9

Llene los espacios con el auxiliar correcto de las formas del verbo **be** y traduzca.

1. Charles _____ going to bring a lot.
2. That girl _____ going to wake up early.
3. We _____ going to visit Mr. Smith.
4. The teacher _____ going to get up.
5. _____ you going to teach in Mexico City?
6. What _____ Robert going to study?
7. They _____ going to see everything.
8. Why _____ you going to learn English?
9. Where _____ the boys going to go?
10. Why _____ Alice going to be a teacher?

EXERCISE 10

Práctica verbal

1. They get up early.
2. They like to get up early.
3. They can get up early.
4. They can't get up early.
5. Can they get up early?
6. Can't they get up early?
7. Why can't they get up early?
8. What time can they get up?
9. They're getting up now.
10. They aren't getting up now.
11. Are they getting up now?
12. Aren't they getting up now?
13. Why are they getting up now?
14. Why aren't they getting up now?
15. They're going to get up late.
16. They aren't going to get up late.
17. Are they going to get up late?
18. Aren't they going to get up late?
19. Why are they going to get up late?
20. Why aren't they going to get up late?

EXERCISE 11

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 10, usando formas de los verbos **teach** (English), **wake up** (early), **visit** (their parents), **work** (in a factory), **study** (Spanish), **see** (the teachers). Emplee un pronombre o sustantivo distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas **why**, **why not**, **what**, **where**, **when**, **what time**, **how many** cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 12

Lea y traduzca estas oraciones y números.

1. They say that that young man is a very good English teacher.
2. I'm waiting for my wife, but she's late.
3. What time are you going to work in the morning?
4. They say that they aren't going to visit their parents tomorrow.



5. Just a minute please. I'm going to help you
6. ~~James~~ is a good boy in the United States.
7. Why are you getting up so early?
8. I'm late this morning.
9. His sister eats a lot of candy.

EXERCISE 13

Escriba en inglés.

1. ¿Qué vas a llevar? Voy a llevar todo
2. Alicia dice que le gusta levantarse temprano
3. Voy a ver quién está en casa.
4. ¿A qué hora vas a trabajar?
5. Estamos visitando a tus tíos. Tú es de Estados Unidos.
6. Me gustan todos estos (this) dulces
7. ¿Cuántos profesores hay en la escuela?
8. ¿Viene un coche ahora?
9. Ella llega tarde porque se despierta tarde.
10. ¿Quién va a despertar a Bill en la mañana?

EXERCISE 14

Dictado

1. He says that he likes to teach English.
2. Is your brother going to be a teacher?
3. When are you going to learn English?
4. Why are you getting up so early?
5. Why are they going to come home so late?
6. Why are the children going to school so early?
7. There are fifteen boys and girls in that school.
8. I'm waiting for the teacher

9. She can't come so early
10. one, six, twelve, fifteen, eleven, seven, thirteen, three, eight, fourteen, four nine, five, ten, eleven, twelve

EXERCISE 15

Conversación. Conteste las siguientes preguntas.

1. How many teachers are there in the school?
2. How many boys are there in the school?
3. How many girls are there in the school?
4. How many children are there in the street?
5. Where are you going?
6. Where is your brother going?
7. Where is your sister going?

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo y en negativo.

8. Can you wait for me in the morning?
9. Are you early?
10. Are you going to get up early?
11. Isn't she going to be a teacher?
12. Aren't you visiting your brother in Mexico City?
13. Can't they come early in the morning?
14. Is Henry going to eat here?
15. Isn't he taking everything?
16. Is this one too big?
17. Is that one too small?
18. Are you going to wake up early in the morning?
19. Aren't we going to work tomorrow?
20. Can you see me now?
21. Is the school too little?
22. Are there too many phones?
23. Is there too much work?
24. Is there a lot of work?
25. Is there a lot?

Lesson



VOCABULARY

1. **to speak** hablar
2. **to walk** caminar, ir a pie
3. **to run** correr
4. **to feel** sentir (se')
5. **to want** querer
6. **by** por
7. **before** antes de (que)
8. **after** después de (que)
9. **sick** enfermo
10. **weak** débil
11. **happy** feliz, contento
12. **sad** triste
13. **there** allí, allá
14. **cousin** primo (a)
15. **grandmother** abuela
16. **grandfather** abuelo
17. **grandparents** abuelos
18. **garden** jardín
19. **yard** patio, espacio alrededor de una casa
20. **sixteen** (16),
seventeen (17),
eighteen (18),
nineteen (19),
twenty (20),
twenty-one (21),
twenty-two (22)

IDIOMS

1. **I'm sorry.** Lo siento, Siento que
2. **Excuse me, Pardon me.** Con permiso, Discúlpeme
3. **that's why** por eso
4. **surely, certainly** desde luego, con mucho gusto
5. **There's going to be work.** va a haber trabajo
6. **There are going to be children.** va a haber niños



EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. John and Mary visit their cousin
2. John and Mary like to visit their cousin
3. John and Mary can visit their cousin
4. John and Mary can't visit their cousin.
5. John and Mary are going to see that movie
6. John and Mary aren't going to see that movie
7. John and Mary are getting up.
8. John and Mary aren't getting up.
9. Are John and Mary getting up?
10. Aren't John and Mary getting up?
11. My grandparents are going to wake up.
12. My grandparents aren't going to wake up.
13. Are my grandparents going to wake up?
14. Aren't my grandparents going to wake up?
15. When are my grandparents going to wake up?
16. Why are my grandparents going to wake up?
17. What time are my grandparents going to wake up?
18. Mr Jackson can teach everything
19. Mr. Jackson can't teach well
20. Can Mr Jackson teach well?

Los días de la semana

Aprenda los días de la semana. Note usted que en inglés se escriben con mayúscula.

Monday	lunes
Tuesday	martes
Wednesday	miércoles
Thursday	jueves

Friday	viernes
Saturday	sábado
Sunday	domingo

El uso de las preposiciones on, by

En general se usa la preposición **on** antes de los días de la semana.

My father works **on** Sunday.

Mi papá trabaja el domingo.

Are you going to come **on** Tuesday?

¿Vas a venir el martes?

La preposición **by** se emplea en inglés después de verbos de movimiento con la idea de **pasar por** o **pasar frente a**.

Can you come **by** my house this afternoon?

¿Puede usted **pasar por** mi casa esta tarde?

She walks **by** my house when she goes to school.

Ellia **pasa frente a** mi casa cuando va a la escuela.

EXERCISE 2

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca.

1. We visit our grandparents _____ Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
2. Mr Johnson goes (frente a) _____ the school when he goes to work.
3. Father eats (antes de que) _____ he goes to the office.
4. I get up (después de que) _____ he goes to the office.

5. I go home (después de) _____ school
6. They help their mother (antes de que) _____ they study
7. We go to the park _____ Sunday
8. John comes (por) _____ my house before he goes to school
9. Can you come to see me _____ Monday?
10. Where are you going to be _____ Thursday?
11. He walks (frente a) _____ the office
12. They like to walk (en) _____ the park every day
13. Why are you walking (en) _____ the park?
14. Many (de) _____ the boys are going to come _____ Friday
15. Is John going to visit his grandmother _____ Tuesday?

La forma posesiva

La forma posesiva de un sustantivo que se refiere a una persona o a un animal se construye agregando un apóstrofo ' y una s. Esta forma posesiva siempre va antes del sustantivo poseído. En el caso de los sustantivos que terminan en s, basta añadir el apóstrofo después de la s.

the boy's book	el libro del muchacho
the boys' books	los libros de los muchachos
the child's pencil	el lápiz del niño
the children's pencil	el lápiz de los niños
John's pen	la pluma de Juan
Charles' house	la casa de Carlos
Mr. White's car	el coche del señor White
his father's	el (los) de su padre (de él)

EXERCISE 3

Traduzca las siguientes frases al inglés.

1. el libro de la muchacha
2. el libro de las muchachas
3. la mamá de los niños
4. la casa de la señora Martín
5. la esposa del señor Jackson
6. el hermano de María
7. el hermano de los muchachos
8. los hermanos de los muchachos
9. el coche de mi padre
10. el primo de Juan
11. la casa de la señora
12. la de tu hermano
13. los de mi profesor
14. la de Juan

EXERCISE 4

Llene los espacios con la forma posesiva del sustantivo indicado.

1. (grandfather) We're going to my _____ house.
2. (cousin) Your _____ car is in our garage.
3. (sister) Where is her _____ husband?
4. (Mrs. Jackson) Isn't _____ husband here?
5. (boys) The _____ notebooks are on the desk.
6. (Charles) Henry is going with _____ brother.
7. (Mr. Martin) That woman is _____ wife.
8. (children) How many of the _____ books can you bring?
9. (girls) The _____ grandmother is sick.
10. (brother) My _____ wife says that she feels weak.
11. (wife) This is your _____ book.
12. (father) Those are my _____.

El verbo want

La forma verbal que se usa después del verbo **want** es el infinitivo con la partícula **to**. Compare con el español. Estudie las siguientes oraciones:

I want to go.

Quiero ir.

He wants to speak to John.

Él quiere hablarle a Juan.

They want to go.

Ellos quieren ir.

We want to visit our cousins.

Queremos visitar a nuestros primos.

EXERCISE 5

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. He wants to be a teacher
2. You want to go to the movies
3. He wants to work in a factory
4. She wants to read that book
5. We want to write some letters
6. They want to use their English
7. Robert wants to come early
8. Stella wants to get up early
9. The boys want to work in the yard

EXERCISE 6

Práctica verbal

1. We speak English.
2. We like to speak English.
3. We want to speak English.
4. We can speak English.
5. We can't speak English.
6. Can we speak English?

7. Can't we speak English?
8. We're speaking English.
9. We aren't speaking English.
10. Are we speaking English?
11. Aren't we speaking English?
12. We're going to speak English.
13. We aren't going to speak English.
14. Are we going to speak English?
15. Aren't we going to speak English?

EXERCISE 7

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 6, usando las formas de los verbos **run (in the yard), walk (home), feel (sad).** Emplee un pronombre o sustantivo distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas **why, why not, what, where, when, how many, how much, what time** cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 8

Lea y traduzca las siguientes oraciones y números.

1. I want to go to the office this morning and see his cousin's sister.
2. Who am says that after he works in the yard he likes to eat.
3. Are you going to visit your grandmother on Saturday before you go to the office?
4. Are you going by your brother's house when you go to work on Tuesday?
5. I feel weak after I work all morning.
6. The children's grandmother wants to bring a lot of apples.
7. Fifteen of the twenty days in that school are studying Spanish.
8. The children can run in the yard, but they can't run in the house.
9. Alice says that she likes to walk to school.
10. We aren't going to be late on Monday.
11. My grandfather's house isn't very big, but it's very nice.

12. Isn't your cousin living with your grandfather and grandmother now?
13. sixteen, nineteen, twenty, eighteen, seventeen, fourteen, fifteen, thirteen, six, four, three, seven, eleven, twelve
14. one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten

EXERCISE 9

Escriba en inglés.

1. Lo siento, pero no puedo hablar inglés.
2. Discúlpeme, por favor. Me siento mal.
3. Ella dice que su hermana habla mucho.
4. Mi abuela no puede correr. Por eso llega tarde.
5. Vamos a levantarnos temprano el miércoles porque vamos a la escuela.
6. Mi nombre no está en el libro de Juan. Está en el de María.
7. Voy a hablar inglés.
8. La niña de la señora Johnson está triste porque está enferma.
9. Los padres de mi esposo están muy contentos porque viven en la ciudad.
10. ¿Por qué corres ahora?
11. Quiero ser profesor.

EXERCISE 10

Dictado

1. I'm not going to speak English. I'm going to speak Spanish.
2. Henry's cousin is early, but his brother is late.
3. He wants to go to the movies with me.
4. I'm sick. I can't work.
5. John says that everything is new.
6. What's your brother's name?
7. That boy's name is Bill.

8. My grandparents are very old, but they're very happy.
9. Why aren't the children happy?
10. Eight, five, eleven, thirteen, twenty, twenty-one, nineteen, eighteen, twenty-six, twenty-three.

EXERCISE 11

Conversación. Conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo y negativo.

1. Can you come on Monday?
2. Can your father come on Saturday?
3. Can you come by the house this afternoon?
4. Can I use John's notebook?
5. Is he using his brother's book?
6. Is he going to use his sister's pencil?
7. Is he going to walk to school?
8. Is the boy running?
9. Is his cousin going to the factory now?
10. Is he coming now?
11. Is John's book red?
12. Is this one your father's?
13. Isn't that one your brother's?
14. Are those Mary's?
15. Is there going to be a lot of work?
16. Is there going to be a lot?
17. Are there going to be a lot of children?
18. Are there going to be a lot?
19. Are the boys running too much?
20. Are you going to eat a lot of candy?
21. Are they going to want a lot?
22. Is she going to be a teacher?
23. Aren't the girls going to wake up?
24. Are we going to be late?
25. Are you going to be early?



VOCABULARY

1 to do hacer	11 door puerta
2 to understand entender comprender	12 window ventana
3 to sit (down) sentarse	13 living room sala
4 to know saber, conocer	14 chair silla
5 to open abrir	15 sofa sofá
6 around alrededor de	16 floor piso
7 slow despacio, ento	17 rug alfombra
slowly lentamente	18 homework tarea (de escuela)
8 fast rápido, deprisa	19 thirty (30) , thirty-one (31) , thirty-two (32) , forty (40) , fifty (50) , sixty (60) , seventy (70)
9 wall pared	
10 fence cerca, barda	

IDIOMS

1. **Please sit down.** Por favor, siéntese.
2. **He's sitting (down).** Él es sentado.
3. **What time is it? (Qué hora es?)**
4. **It's five (o'clock).** Son las cinco (en punto)
5. **It's five-thirty.** Son las cinco y media
6. **It's five-fifteen.** Son las cinco y cuarto
7. **It's a quarter after five.** Son las cinco y cuarto
8. **It's twenty (minutes) to five.** Faltan veinte para las cinco
9. **It's a quarter to five.** Falta un cuarto para las cinco
10. **It's ten (minutes) after five.** Son las cinco y diez
11. **At five (o'clock).** A las cinco (en punto)



EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. Mrs. Carter wants to get up
2. Mrs. Carter is going to want to get up
3. Mrs. Carter isn't going to want to get up
4. Is Mrs. Carter going to want to get up?
5. Isn't Mrs. Carter going to want to get up?
6. What time is Mrs. Carter going to want to get up?
7. Miss Bell wants to speak Spanish
8. Miss Bell likes to speak Spanish
9. Miss Bell is speaking Spanish
10. Miss Bell isn't speaking Spanish
11. Is Miss Bell speaking Spanish?
12. Isn't Miss Bell speaking Spanish?
13. Why isn't Miss Bell speaking Spanish?
14. Mr Curtis runs fast
15. Mr Curtis likes to run fast
16. Mr Curtis can run fast
17. Can Mr Curtis run fast?
18. Can't Mr. Curtis run fast?
19. Why can't Mr. Curtis run fast?
20. When can Mr Curtis run fast?

El presente del verbo do

Las formas del verbo **do** significan hacer cuando se usa como verbo principal. En el presente de este verbo la forma **do** se usa para todas las personas menos para la tercera persona del singular, pues para ésta se usa **does**. Ejemplos:

I do the work.

Yo hago el trabajo.

He does the work.

Él hace el trabajo.

Los auxiliares do, does

Do y **does** se usan como auxiliares en preguntas y negaciones con todos los verbos menos con las formas del verbo **be** y otros auxiliares como **can**. En el tiempo presente la forma **do** se emplea para todas las personas menos para la tercera persona del singular, pues para ésta se utiliza **does**. Cuando se usa el auxiliar **does**, el verbo principal no lleva s como terminación de la tercera persona del singular en presente, porque después de un auxiliar en inglés se usa el infinitivo sin la partícula **to**.

La contracción negativa de **do not** es la palabra **don't**, y la contracción negativa de **does not** es la palabra **doesn't**.

Afirmativo

I want	yo quiero
you want	túquieres
you want	usted quiere
he wants	él quiere
she wants	ella quiere
it wants	ello quiere
we want	nosotros queremos
you want	ustedes quieren
they want	ellos quieren
they want	ellas quieren

Negativo

I don't want	yo no quiero
you don't want	tú noquieres
you don't want	usted no quiere
he doesn't want	él no quiere
she doesn't want	ella no quiere
it doesn't want	ello no quiere
we don't want	nosotros no queremos
you don't want	ustedes no quieren
they don't want	ellos no quieren
they don't want	ellas no quieren

Interrogativo

Recuerde el orden de las palabras del interrogativo: auxiliar, sustantivo o pronombre, verbo.

do I want?	¿quiero yo?
do you want?	¿quieres tú?
do you want?	¿quiere usted?
does he want?	¿quiere él?
does she want?	¿quiere ella?
does it want?	¿quiere ello?
do we want?	¿queremos nosotros?
do you want?	¿quieren ustedes?
do they want?	¿quieren ellos?
do they want?	¿quieren ellas?

Interrogativo negativo

don't I want?	¿no quiero yo?
don't you want?	¿no quieres tú?
don't you want?	¿no quiere usted?
doesn't he want?	¿no quiere él?
doesn't she want?	¿no quiere ella?
doesn't it want?	¿no quiere ello?
don't we want?	¿no queremos nosotros?
don't you want?	¿no quieren ustedes?
don't they want?	¿no quieren ellos?
don't they want?	¿no quieren ellas?

EXERCISE 2

Práctica verbal

1. He lives here.
2. He doesn't live here.
3. Does he live here?
4. Doesn't he live here?
5. Where does he live?
6. Why does he live here?
7. Why doesn't he live here?

EXERCISE 3

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 2, usando formas de los verbos **say** (good afternoon), **take** (his books), **bring** (her cousin), **study** (a lot), **go** (every day), **work** (fast), **get up** (late), **speak** (English), **walk** (home). Emplee un pronombre o sustantivo distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas **what**, **where**, **when**, **how many**, **how much**, **why**, **why not**, **what time** cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 4

Llene los espacios con **do** y **does** y traduzca.

1. I _____ speak a lot of Spanish. (negativo)
2. _____ you speak English? (interrogativo)
3. _____ he speak Eng. sn? (interrogativo negativo)
4. _____ your brother get up early? (interrogativo)
5. That girl _____ study. (negativo)
6. Mrs. Carter _____ like to teach. (negativo)
7. _____ we like to run in the garden? (interrogativo)
8. They _____ want to go. (negativo)
9. My sister _____ want to run. (negativo)
10. John like to walk? (interrogativo negativo)

EXERCISE 5

Traduzca estas oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

1. You know that man.
2. He works here.
3. I open the door.
4. She sits in a chair.
5. We understand a lot of English.
6. You speak Spanish
7. John lives in Mexico
8. They read the book
9. Mrs. Carter uses a pencil
10. That boy goes to school

El imperativo

La forma imperativa de la segunda persona del singular **you** (tú, usted) y de la segunda persona del plural **you** (ustedes) se construye con el infinitivo, sin la partícula **to**. No se expresa ningún pronombre. Para el negativo se coloca el auxiliar **don't** antes del infinitivo sin la partícula **to**. Estudie lo siguiente:

Run	Corre	Corra	Corran
Don't run	No corras	No corra	No corran
Go	Vete	Vaya	Vayan
Don't go	No (te)vayas	No (se)vaya	No (se)vayan
Eat	Come	Coma	Coman
Don't eat	No comas	No coma	No coman

EXERCISE 6

Práctica verbal

1. Come here. (*Ven*)
2. Don't come here. (*No vengas.*)
3. Come here. (*Venga.*)
4. Don't come here. (*No venga*)
5. Come here. (*Vengan.*)
6. Don't come here (*No vengan*)

EXERCISE 7

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 6, usando formas de los verbos **help** (*John*), **wait** (*for me*), **speak** (*fast*), **bring** (*the car*), **work** (*every day*), **get up** (*early*), **read** (*that book*), **use** (*his telephone*).

EXERCISE 8

Práctica verbal

1. He does the homework
2. He doesn't do the homework
3. Does he do the homework?
4. Doesn't he do the homework?
5. He likes to do the homework.
6. He doesn't like to do the homework
7. Does he like to do the homework?
8. Doesn't he like to do the homework?
9. He's doing the homework
10. He isn't doing the homework
11. Is he doing the homework?
12. Isn't he doing the homework?
13. He's going to do the homework
14. He isn't going to do the homework
15. Is he going to do the homework?
16. Isn't he going to do the homework?
17. He can do the homework
18. He can't do the homework
19. Can he do the homework?
20. Can't he do the homework?
21. Do the homework
22. Don't do the homework

EXERCISE 9

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 8, usando formas de los verbos **sit (here)**, **open (the window)**, **know (everything)**, **understand (Spanish)**. Use un pronombre o un sustantivo distinto con cada verbo.

EXERCISE 10

Lea y traduzca estas oraciones y números.

1. She doesn't like to sit with us in the living room.
2. There's a fence around our yard.
3. He's sitting on the sofa with Helen.
4. When I open the window, I can see all the children in the yard.
5. Charles is late because he doesn't like to get up early in the morning.
6. Are they going to put the giraffe rug on the living room floor?
7. I don't know why there are twenty-one doors in this house.
8. Where are you going at six-thirty?
9. Please don't speak so fast.
10. The sofa is too big for the living room.
11. My cousin says that he's going to come at ten thirty.
12. Twenty five, thirty five, forty-five, fifty five, sixty five, seventy-five, twenty two, thirty three, forty four, fifty-six, seventy-seven.

EXERCISE 11

Escriba en inglés.

1. No me gusta esta película.
2. Puedo ver a todos los niños en el patio.
3. ¿Qué hora es? Son las dos y media.
4. Va a venir a las siete y veinticinco.
5. ¿Por qué viene él temprano? Faltan diez minutos para las nueve.
6. La pluma de esta muchacha no escribe bien.
7. No te sientes en el piso. Sientate en el sofá.
8. No corras tan rápido. No vamos a llegar tarde.

- 9 La señor ta Harris no quiere lavar las puertas y las ventanas esta mañana
10. ¿Qué haces ahora? Hago mi tarea.

EXERCISE 12

Dictado

1. What time is it?
2. It's three-fifteen.
3. It's twenty minutes to eight
4. Do you speak English?
5. No, I don't speak English, but I speak Spanish
6. Do you want to walk around the garden?
7. Please sit down on the sofa. I want to put the books in this chair
8. I'm going to open the door.
9. How many windows and doors are there in the living room?
10. Twenty-seven, thirty-one, forty-nine, fifty-two, sixty-three, seventy-six, twenty-eight, thirty-four, forty-seven, fifty-one

EXERCISE 13

Conversación. Conteste las siguientes preguntas.

1. What time is it?
2. Where do you live?
3. Where does your brother live?
4. Where does your father work?
5. What time do you go to the factory?
6. What time are you going to the factory?
7. What time do you go home?
8. What time are you going home?
9. What are they eating?
10. What's he going to bring?

**Conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo
y en negativo.**

11. Is it ten fifteen?
12. Do you live in Mexico City?
13. Do you work in a factory?
14. Does your wife work in a factory?
15. Does your husband work a lot?
16. Do you work in an office?
17. Does your sister speak a lot of English?
18. Do you know that man's name?
19. Do you know everything?
20. Do you like to study English?
21. Do you get up early?
22. Do you wake up at seven o'clock?
23. Do you want to wait for me?
24. Isn't there going to be a movie?
25. Aren't there going to be girls?





VOCABULARY

1. to have tener; haber	13. daughter hija
2. to call llamar	14. curtain cortina
3. to tell decir; contar	15. day día
4. to think pensar; creer	16. week semana
5. to make hacer (<i>con</i> <i>para</i> o <i>en</i>)	17. month mes
6. if si (<i>cuando</i> , <i>ora</i>)	18. eighty (80), eighty-one (81), eighty-two (82), ninety (90), one hundred (100), two hundred (200), three hundred and fifty (350), three hundred and fifty-one (351), three hundred and fifty-two (352)
7. near cerca (de)	
8. clean limpio	
9. dirty sucio	
10. white blanco	
11. blue azul	
12. son hijo	

IDIOMS

1. **How old are you?** ¿Cuántos años tiene?
2. **I'm twenty (years old).** Tengo veinte (años)
3. **I'm (very) hungry.** Tengo (mucho) hambre
4. **I'm (very) thirsty.** Tengo (mucho) sed
5. **I'm (very) cold.** Tengo (mucho) frío
6. **I'm (very) warm (hot).** Tengo (mucho) calor
7. **I'm (very) sleepy.** Tengo (mucho) sueño



8. I'm (**very**) **afraid**. Tengo (mucho) miedo
9. It's (**very**) **cold**. Hace (mucho) frío, Está haciendo (mucho) frío
- It's (**very**) **warm (hot)**. Hace (mucho) calor, Está haciendo (mucho) calor
10. I'm going to be **twenty (years old)**. Voy a cumplir veinte (años).
11. I'm going to be **hungry, thirsty, etc.** Voy a tener hambre, sed, etc
12. It's going to be **cold, warm**. Va a hacer frío, calor

EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. John's cousin understands English
2. John's cousin doesn't understand English.
3. Does John's cousin understand English?
4. How much English does John's cousin understand?
5. Doesn't John's cousin understand English?
6. Mary's father likes to sit here.
7. Mary's father doesn't like to sit here
8. Does Mary's father like to sit here?
9. Why does Mary's father like to sit here?
10. Doesn't Mary's father like to sit here?
11. Why doesn't Mary's father like to sit here?
12. This boy's sister knows a lot
13. This boy's sister doesn't know a lot
14. Does this boy's sister know a lot?
15. Doesn't this boy's sister know a lot?
16. That man's wife likes to do this
17. That man's wife doesn't like to do this
18. When does that man's wife like to do this?
19. Doesn't that man's wife like to do this?

20. Henry's cousin is going to sit down
21. Is Henry's cousin going to sit down?
22. Isn't Henry's cousin going to sit down?
23. John's brother is opening the door.

La preposición at con tiempo y lugar

La preposición **at** se usa para indicar tiempo definido y lugar determinado. Ejemplos:

I eat at two o'clock.	I live at 269 Madison Street.
Yo como a las dos en punto.	Vivo en la calle de Madison 269.

EXERCISE 2

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca.

1. We go to school (a las) _____ six fifteen.
2. The sofa is (cerca de) _____ the window.
3. Do you like to sit (en) _____ the sofa?
4. He's sitting (a) _____ the table.
5. I'm going to sit (en) _____ this chair
6. The children like to sit (en) _____ the floor.
7. I get up (a las) _____ seven o'clock in the morning
8. Are you going (a las) _____ seven-twenty?
9. Mr Carter goes to the office (a las) _____ nine-thirty
10. There are five students (alrededor de) _____ the teacher's desk.
11. The garden is (cerca de) _____ the house.
12. I go (frente a) _____ your house when I go to school

To do, to make

Se traducen los infinitivos **to do** y **to make** por hacer, pero hay una diferencia en el uso de los dos.

En general **make** se emplea para expresar una acción manual, mientras **do** se utiliza para expresar una acción mental o en oraciones donde no se define el tipo de acción. Estudie los ejemplos.

1. She's **making** curtains. (*acción manual*)
2. He **does** the homework. (*acción mental*)
3. What are you **doing**? (*tipo de acción no indicada*)
4. I want two boys **to do** this work. (*tipo de acción no indicada*)

EXERCISE 3

Llene los espacios con la forma correcta de los verbos **do** y **make** y traduzca.

1. What do you _____ on Sundays?
2. My father is going to _____ a chair
3. The girls want to _____ some candy this afternoon
4. What's John _____ in the street?
5. The students are _____ their homework
6. My mother is _____ a rug
7. His cousin _____ all the work
8. When are you going to _____. your English lesson?
9. They _____ cars in that factory
10. How much work can you _____ in a day?

El verbo have (tener y haber)

I have	yo tengo	it has	ello tiene
you have	tú tienes	we have	nosotros tenemos
you have	usted tiene	you have	ustedes tienen
he has	él tiene	they have	ellos tienen
she has	ella tiene	they have	ellas tienen

EXERCISE 4

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. I have a son.
2. I don't have a son.
3. Do I have a son?
4. Don't I have a son?
5. What do I have?
6. You have a daughter.
7. You don't have a daughter.
8. Do you have a daughter?
9. Don't you have a daughter?
10. He has two sisters.
11. He doesn't have two sisters.
12. Does he have two sisters?
13. Doesn't he have two sisters?
14. It has a big yard.
15. It doesn't have a big yard.
16. Does it have a big yard?
17. Doesn't it have a big yard?
18. Why does it have a big yard?
19. We have our notebooks.
20. We don't have our notebooks.
21. Do we have our notebooks?
22. Don't we have our notebooks?
23. They have too much.
24. They don't have too much.
25. They're going to have too much.
26. Are they going to have too much?
27. Aren't they going to have too much?

EXERCISE 5

Llene los espacios con have o has.

1. We _____.
2. We don't _____.
3. He _____.
4. He doesn't _____.
5. John _____.
6. John and Mary _____.
7. John and Mary don't _____.
8. John doesn't _____.
9. They _____.
10. Don't we _____?
11. Doesn't Mary _____?

EXERCISE 6

Traduzca estas oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

1. John has two brothers
2. Mr. Carter has two daughters
3. We have a lot of candy
4. My cousin has a phone
5. George's brother has two books
6. Mary and Bill have two pencils.
7. The windows have white curtains
8. The children have parents
9. Virginia has a lot
10. The room has a red rug
11. This car has everything

La expresión idiomática de necesidad

La manera propia del inglés para expresar necesidad se forma con el verbo **have**, seguido de un infinitivo con la partícula **to**. Equivale a la expresión **tener que**, seguido de un **infinitivo**. Compare el inglés con el castellano.

Afirmativo

I have to go.	Tengo que ir.
He has to work.	Él tiene que trabajar.
They have to study.	Ellos tienen que estudiar.

Negativo

We don't have to read.	No tenemos que leer.
You don't have to wait.	No tienes que esperar.
I don't have to come.	No tengo que venir.

Interrogativo

Recuerde el orden de las palabras del interrogativo: auxiliar, sustantivo o pronombre, verbo.

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o pronombre	Verbo
Does	he	have to work? ¿Tiene él que trabajar?
Do	we	have to go? ¿Tenemos que ir?
Do	you	have to study? ¿Tienes que estudiar?

Interrogativo negativo

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o pronombre	Verbo
Doesn't	he	have to work? ¿No tiene él que trabajar?
Don't	we	have to go? ¿No tenemos que ir?
Don't	you	have to study? ¿No tienes que estudiar?

EXERCISE 7 Práctica verbal

1. He has to go.
2. He doesn't have to go.
3. Does he have to go?
4. Doesn't he have to go?
5. Where does he have to go?
6. When does he have to go?
7. Why does he have to go?
8. Why doesn't he have to go?
9. At what time does he have to go?

EXERCISE 8

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 7, usando formas de los verbos **work (late)**, **speak (English)**, **write (a letter)**, **wake up (at eight)**, **get up (at seven)**, **be (early)**, **have (a phone)**, **live (in the United States)**, **study (very much)**. Emplee un pronombre o sustantivo distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas **what**, **when**, **where**, **why**, **why not**, **how many**, **how much**, **what time** cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 9

Traduzca estas oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

1. Robert has to read his book.
2. All the children have to learn English.
3. We have to get up early.
4. You have to walk to the office.
5. Mary has to wait for me.
6. Mr Carter has to wash the car.
7. The teacher has to teach English.
8. I have to use the phone.
9. We have to eat dinner.
10. That boy has to wake up.

La traducción de la partícula castellana a

La preposición **a** en castellano se usa entre el verbo y el complemento cuando el complemento es una persona o animal definido, pero no cuando se trata de un objeto.

Él lava **a** su hermanito.

He washes his little brother.

Él lava **al** perro.

He washes the dog.

Él lava **el** coche.

He washes the car.

En el último ejemplo la preposición **a** no se usa entre el verbo **lava** y el complemento **coche** porque **coche** no es ni persona ni animal. En inglés siempre se suprime esta preposición, cualquiera que sea el complemento: persona, animal u objeto.

EXERCISE 10

*Traduzca las siguientes oraciones al inglés. No traduzca la preposición **a**.*

1. Yo conozco a este muchacho
2. Las muchachas no ayudan mucho a su mamá.
3. Juan viste a su abuela
4. Él no enseña a los niños
5. Yo puedo ver a mis padres
6. Jorge está lavando el coche
7. El maestro está ayudando a todos los niños
8. Vamos a visitar a nuestros primos.
9. Yo no voy a despertar a aquellos muchachos
10. ¿Por qué no vas a llamar a esos muchachos?

La traducción de **for** antes de un infinitivo

No se puede usar en inglés la palabra **for** (para) antes de un infinitivo como se usa en castellano.

Ejemplo: Es demasiado tarde **para** comer.
It's too late **to eat**.



EXERCISE 11

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones al inglés. No traduzca la palabra para antes de un infinitivo.

1. Él tiene todo para hacer la mesa
2. Él usa su lápiz para escribir
3. Él es muy pequeño para ir a la escuela
4. Es demasiado temprano para levantarse
5. ¿Qué tiene usted para comer?
6. Ella va a estudiar para ser maestra
7. Hace demasiado calor para trabajar

Reglas de ortografía

Cuando un verbo termina en **y**, precedido por una consonante, se cambia la **y** por **i** y se le agrega **es** para formar la tercera persona del singular. Ejemplo: **He studies**.

Los sustantivos terminados en **y**, precedidos por una consonante, forman su plural cambiando la **y** por **i** y agregando la terminación **es**. Ejemplos: **city, cities; country, countries; family, families**.

Recuerde la regla que aprendió en la lección 6. Para hacer el gerundio, cuando el verbo termina en **e**, se suprime ésta antes de agregar **ing**. Ejemplos: **give, giving; come, coming**.

Los verbos monosílabos que terminan en una sola consonante, precedida de una sola vocal, duplicarán la consonante final antes de agregar **ing**. Ejemplo: **put, putting**.

Esta regla se aplicará también a los verbos polisílabos cuando la última sílaba lleva el acento. Ejemplos: **begin** (empezar), **beginning** pero: **open, opening** (no se duplica la consonante, porque lleva el acento en la primera sílaba).

EXERCISE 12

Fíjese en las siguientes palabras.

1. cities	9. living
2. countries	10. liking
3. families	11. getting up
4. studies	12. waking up
5. coming	13. seeing
6. writing	14. putting
7. using	15. running
8. taking	16. sitting (down)

EXERCISE 13

Práctica verbal

1. She calls early	17. Why is she calling early?
2. She doesn't call early	18. Why isn't she calling early?
3. Does she call early?	19. She likes to call early
4. Doesn't she call early?	20. She doesn't like to call early.
5. Why does she call early?	21. Does she like to call early?
6. When does she call early?	22. Doesn't she like to call early?
7. She's going to call early.	23. Why doesn't she like to call early?
8. She isn't going to call early.	24. She wants to call early.
9. Is she going to call early?	25. She doesn't want to call early
10. Isn't she going to call early?	26. Does she want to call early?
11. Why is she going to call early?	27. Doesn't she want to call early?
12. Why isn't she going to call early?	
13. She's calling early	
14. She isn't calling early	
15. Is she calling early?	
16. Isn't she calling early?	

28. Why doesn't she want to call early?
29. She can call early.
30. She can't call early
31. Can she call early?
32. Can't she call early?
33. Why can't she call early?

EXERCISE 14

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 13, usando formas de los verbos **tell** (*John*), **think** (*that*), **make** (*curtains*). Emplee un pronombre o un sustantivo distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas **when**, **why**, **why not** cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 15

Lea y traduzca las siguientes oraciones y números.

1. I have to wash the curtains because they're dirty
2. There are blue and white curtains on the windows, and there's a green rug on the floor.
3. Mr Carter's little daughter is going to the United States in a month to study English
4. I'm going to sit near the window where it's warm
5. I'm going to call the boys and see if they're running in the yard
6. Miss Davis says that she has to make curtains for all the windows in her house
7. Do you think that you can make a rug?
8. He says he's forty-five years old
9. If you're hungry, why don't you eat?
10. The wall is very dirty, so don't sit near it
11. Don't tell me that you're going to Chicago for a month
12. Do you know how many months have infty one days?
13. Fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, one hundred, one hundred and ten, one hundred and twenty, two hundred
14. Eighty-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred and twenty-two, one hundred and thirty-three, one hundred and fifty, one hundred and fifty-five, one hundred and seventy-five

EXERCISE 16

Escriba en inglés.

1. Abra usted las puertas y las ventanas
2. No abras las cartas.
3. Si no puede usted venir el lunes, venga el martes.
4. Hace mucho calor en la sala. Por eso estoy abriendo las ventanas.
5. Mi hija tiene que estudiar inglés porque ella quiere trabajar en Estados Unidos.
6. Mi hijo tiene veintiún años, y por eso va a Estados Unidos para estudiar.
7. Llame a los niños. Creo que están en el patio.
8. ¿Cuántos niños tiene usted?
9. Ella está haciendo muchas cortinas para usar en su casa.
10. Tengo que trabajar el domingo.

EXERCISE 17

Dictado

1. Is it warm in Acapulco?
2. Yes, it's very warm there.
3. There are seven days in a week and thirty days in a month.
4. Some months have thirty-one days.
5. How many weeks are there in a month?
6. I have to go now. It's three fifteen.
7. If you can't come on Friday, do you think you can come on Saturday?
8. He doesn't have to work on Tuesday.
9. If you're cold, don't sit near the window.
10. Why are you sleepy?

EXERCISE 18

Conversación. Conteste las siguientes preguntas.

1. How old are you?
2. How old is your brother?
3. How old is your sister?
4. How old is your car?
5. How many brothers do you have?
6. How many sisters do you have?
7. How old are you going to be?
8. What are you doing?
9. What are you making?
10. Does he have to work on Saturday?
11. Do you have to get up at six?
12. Do they have to study a lot?

**Conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo
y en negativo.**

13. Is she cold?
14. Is she going to be cold?
15. Are you sleepy?
16. Are you going to be sleepy?
17. Are they afraid?
18. Are they going to be afraid?
19. Is John's sister hungry?
20. Is John's sister going to be hungry?
21. Is it cold?
22. Is it going to be cold?
23. Is it hot?
24. Is it going to be hot?
25. Is there going to be homework?





VOCABULARY

1. to think about pensar en	11. uncle tío
2. to think of pensar en	12. aunt tía
3. to look (at) mirar	13. room cuarto
4. to clean limpiar	14. vase florero
5. to talk hablar, decir	15. flower flor
6. to finish acabar, terminar	16. money dinero
7. next próxima, siguiente	17. time vez, tiempo
8. next to al lado de	18. first (1st) primero
9. bad malo	19. second (2nd) segundo
10. every cada	20. third (3rd) tercero
	21. fourth (4th) cuarto
	22. fifth (5th) quinto

IDIOMS

1. I was ten (years old) in June. C. 10 años en junio.
2. over there allá, allí
3. over here para acá, cerca
4. every morning todos los días
every afternoon todos los días
every night todos los noches
5. next week la semana que viene



next month el mes entrante, el mes próximo

next year el año entrante, el año próximo

6. **What's it made of?** ¿De que es? ¿De que está hecho?

What's the door made of? ¿De que es la puerta?

It's made of wood, metal, glass, etc. Es de madera, meta., cristal, etc

7. **I was hungry, thirsty, etc.** Tenía hambre, sed, etc

8. **It was cold, warm.** Hacía (hizo) frío, calor

El tiempo pasado del verbo be

El pasado de **am** y de **is** es **was**, y el pasado de **are** es **were**. La contracción en negativo de **was not** es la palabra **wasn't**, y la contracción en negativo de **were not** es la palabra **weren't**.

Afirmativo

I was yo estuve, estaba,
fui, era

you were tú estuviste

you were usted estuvo, fue

he was él estuvo, fue

she was ella estuvo, fue

it was ello estuvo, fue

we were nosotros estuvimos,
éramos

you were Uds. estuvieron, eran

they were ellos estuvieron, eran
they were ellas estuvieron, eran

Negativo

I wasn't yo no estuve, no esta-
ba, no fui, no era

you weren't tú no estuviste

you weren't usted no estuvo,
fue

he wasn't él no estuvo, fue

she wasn't ella no estuvo, fue

it wasn't ello no estuvo, fue

we weren't nosotros no
estuvimos, fuimos

you weren't ustedes no
estuvieron, fueron

they weren't ellos no
estuvieron, fueron

they weren't ellas no
estuvieron, fueron

Interrogativo

was I? ¿yo estuve, estaba, fui, era?

were you? ¿tú estuviste?

were you? ¿usted estuvo?

was he? ¿él estuvo?

was she? ¿ella estuvo?

was it? ¿ello estuvo?

were we? ¿nosotros estuvimos?

were you? ¿ustedes estuvieron?

were they? ¿ellos estuvieron?

were they? ¿ellas estuvieron?

Interrogativo negativo

wasn't I? ¿yo no estuve, no estaba, no fui, no era?

weren't you?

¿tú no estuviste?

weren't you?

¿usted no estuvo?

wasn't he? ¿él no estuvo?

wasn't she?

¿ella no estuvo?

wasn't it? ¿ello no estuvo?

weren't we? ¿nosotros no estuvimos?

weren't you?

¿ustedes no estuvieron?

weren't they?

¿ellos no estuvieron?

weren't they?

¿ellas no estuvieron?

EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. I was sick
2. I wasn't sick
3. Was I sick?
4. Wasn't I sick?
5. You were sad
6. You weren't sad
7. Were you sad?
8. Weren't you sad?
9. He was dirty
10. He wasn't dirty
11. Was he dirty?
12. Wasn't he dirty?
13. She was clean
14. She wasn't clean
15. Was she clean?
16. Wasn't she clean?
17. We were happy
18. We weren't happy

19. Were we happy?
20. Weren't we happy?
21. You were weak.
22. You weren't weak.
23. Were you weak?
24. Weren't you weak?
25. They were late.
26. They weren't late.
27. Were they late?
28. Weren't they late?
29. It was dirty.
30. She wasn't early.
31. We were early.
32. It wasn't clean.
33. You weren't there.
34. Were they there?

EXERCISE 2

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 1, usando sustantivos distintos.

EXERCISE 3

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

1. I was here.
2. You were at home.
3. He was in the yard.
4. She was in the living room.
5. We were there.
6. You were on the sofa.
7. They were near the chair.
8. John was in the garden.
9. Mary was in the house.
10. John and Mary were there.

EXERCISE 4

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. I'm hungry.
2. I'm not hungry.
3. Am I hungry?
4. Am I not hungry?
5. You're thirsty.
6. You aren't thirsty.
7. Are you thirsty?
8. Aren't you thirsty?
9. He's cold.
10. He isn't cold.

11. Is he cold?
 12. Isn't he cold?
 13. She's warm
 14. She isn't warm
 15. Is she warm?
 16. Isn't she warm?
 17. We're sleepy.
 18. We aren't sleepy
 19. Are we sleepy?
 20. Aren't we sleepy?
 21. You're afraid.
 22. You aren't afraid.
 23. Are you afraid?
 24. Aren't you afraid?
 25. It's warm
 26. It isn't warm.
 27. Is it warm?
 28. Isn't it warm?
 29. I was hungry.
 30. I wasn't hungry.
 31. Was I hungry?
 32. Wasn't I hungry?
 33. You were thirsty.

34. You weren't thirsty
 35. Were you thirsty?
 36. Weren't you thirsty?
 37. He was cold.
 38. He wasn't cold.
 39. Was he cold?
 40. Wasn't he cold?
 41. She was warm
 42. She wasn't warm
 43. Was she warm?
 44. Wasn't she warm?
 45. We were sleepy
 46. We weren't sleepy
 47. Were we sleepy?
 48. Weren't we sleepy?
 49. You were afraid
 50. You weren't afraid.
 51. Were you afraid?
 52. Weren't you afraid?
 53. It was cold
 54. It wasn't cold.
 55. Was it cold?
 56. Wasn't it cold?

EXERCISE 5

Traduzca estas oraciones. Cámbielas al tiempo pasado y tradúzcalas.

1. It's time to eat
2. What are the vases made of?
3. What's it made of?
4. It isn't cold
5. He isn't sleepy
6. We aren't afraid
7. They aren't hungry.
8. My uncle is warm
9. My aunt is thirsty
10. My brother is hungry

EXERCISE 6

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca.

1. The dining room is (junto a) _____ the living room
2. There's a vase (en) _____ the dining room table
3. There are a lot of flowers (en) _____ the vase
4. Do you live (cerca de) _____ the school?
5. I think (en) _____ my family
6. He looks _____ (a) the teacher
7. We're going to Acapulco (por) _____ two weeks.
8. I can come (por) _____ his house at twelve-thirty
9. Why are you waiting (a) _____ me?
10. There's a wall (alrededor de) _____ our house
11. There aren't classes (en) _____ Sunday
12. I was here (antes que) _____ you
13. We think (en) _____ our children

Los meses del año

Aprenda los nombres de los meses del año. Note que se escriben con letra mayúscula.

1. January enero	4. April abril
2. February febrero	5. May mayo
3. March marzo	6. June junio

Cuando no se indica el día exacto del mes, se usa la preposición **in** antes del nombre del mes. Ejemplos: **in January**, **in March**, **in June**.

Cuando se indica el día exacto, se usan las preposiciones **on** y **of** con el número ordinal. Ejemplos: **on the 5th of June**, **on the 1st of January**, **on the 2nd of March**.

EXERCISE 7

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca.

1. He was here _____ the 3rd _____ April.
2. I was in the United States _____ March
3. Are you going to visit me _____ June?
4. Are you going to visit me _____ the 4th January?
5. There aren't classes _____ the 5th _____ May
6. Mr. Marlin doesn't work _____ the 5th _____ February
7. I'm going to Cuernavaca _____ April
8. Were you here _____ June?
9. We can't go to school _____ the 1st January
10. Alice was with her mother _____ May

EXERCISE 8

Práctica verbal

1. He thinks about his family
2. He doesn't think about his family.
3. Does he think about his family?
4. Doesn't he think about his family?
5. When does he think about his family?
6. Why does he think about his family?
7. Why doesn't he think about his family?
8. He's thinking about his brother
9. He isn't thinking about his brother
10. Is he thinking about his brother?
11. Isn't he thinking about his brother?
12. Why is he thinking about his brother?
13. He's going to think about his mother
14. He isn't going to think about his mother
15. Is he going to think about his mother?
16. Isn't he going to think about his mother?
17. Why is he going to think about his mother?

18. When is he going to think about his mother?
19. He likes to think about that
20. He doesn't like to think about that.
21. Does he like to think about that?
22. Doesn't he like to think about that?
23. Why does he like to think about that?
24. Why doesn't he like to think about that?
25. He can think about that next year
26. He can't think about that next year
27. Can he think about that next year?
28. Can't he think about that next year?
29. When can he think about that?
30. Why can't he think about that next year?
31. He has to think of his parents
32. He doesn't have to think of his parents
33. Does he have to think of his parents?
34. Doesn't he have to think of his parents?
35. Why does he have to think of his parents?

EXERCISE 9

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 8, usando formas de los verbos **look (at)**, **clean**, **talk**, **finish** en oraciones cortas. Emplee un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas **what**, **when**, **why**, **why not** cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 10

Lea y traduzca estas oraciones y números.

1. I don't like to look at those flowers in that vase.
2. ~~I like to clean my room and the living room and the washroom.~~
3. Sit down. I want to talk to you.
4. ~~For the last two days it has been raining and there are no buses on the fifth.~~
5. Where were you this morning?
~~I went to the station to catch the train because the driving room is there.~~
7. It was very cold this morning.

T

Who lives on the first floor?

The fourth boy is Mr Jackson's son.

I don't have an English book, so I'm going to take one of these.

Mr Jackson lives over there in that big house, but he works over here in this office.

Ance visits her aunt and uncle every night.

1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 2nd, 1st, 3rd, 5th, 1st, 2nd, 3rd.

EXERCISE 11

Escriba en inglés.

1. Los niños de la señora Hunt tenían mucha sed.
2. ¿Dónde estuviste ayer seis y media?
3. ¿De qué son sus corbatas (de usted)?
4. ¿Tiene tiempo de ir conmigo?
5. ¿Dónde estaban todas las cosas?
6. Veo a la hija del señor Jackson todas las tardes.
7. Voy a ir a la Ciudad de México el martes.
8. Mi primo está sentado junto a mi tía.
9. Yo creo que podemos acabar dentro de una hora.
10. Juan cumplió veinte años el 5 de enero.

EXERCISE 12

Dictado

1. How old are you? I'm twenty-six.
2. Why do we have to finish so early?
3. I think of you every day.
4. John is going to eat in the dining room when he goes home.
5. What are you doing on the third floor?
6. What's it made of? It's made of wood.
7. Is it time to eat?

8. Why were you in the dining room?
9. Was it time to go to school?
10. Was Mary with John in the yard?

EXERCISE 13

Conversación. Conteste las siguientes preguntas.

1. Where were you this morning?
2. Where was your brother?
3. How old are you?
4. How much money do you have?
5. What time were you there?
6. What's it made of?
7. What were they made of?
8. What's the chair made of?
9. What's the vase made of?
10. What are the doors made of?

**Conteste las siguientes preguntas en el afirmativo
y en el negativo.**

11. Were you late?
12. Were you early?
13. Was it time to go?
14. Was it time to eat?
15. Were you there?
16. Was John's cousin there?
17. Were the girls there?
18. Are you going to the United States next week?
19. Is John looking at the teacher?
20. Are you going to clean the living room?
21. Is he going to finish early?
22. Is she going to finish the work?
23. Are they talking to my mother?
24. Were you hungry?
25. Wasn't it very warm?



VOCABULARY

1. to ask preguntar	12. stove estufa
to ask about preguntar por, acerca de algo	13. radio radio
alguien	14. record player tocadiscos
2. to answer contestar	15. light luz
3. to give dar, regalar	16. water agua
4. to turn on encender	17. gas gas
5. to turn off apagar	18. could podía, pudo
6. last último	19. ninth (9th) noveno
7. ready listo	twelfth (12th) duodécimo
8. then entonces; después	fifteenth (15th) décimo-quinto
9. or o	twentieth (20th) vigésimo
10. picture cuadro, pintura, película, fotografía	twenty-first (21st) vigésimo primero
11. kitchen cocina	

IDIOMS

1. **Turn on the light.** Encienda la luz
Turn on the record player. Ponga el tocadiscos
2. **Turn on the radio.** Ponga el radio
Turn on the TV. Ponga la televisión
3. **Turn on the water.** Abra la llave del agua



2. Turn off the light. Apague la luz

Turn off the record player. Apague el tocadiscos

Turn off the radio. Apague el radio

Turn off the TV. Apague la televisión

Turn off the water. Cierre la llave del agua

3. to ask pedírle (a alguien)

Ask your mother. Pídele a tu mamá

to ask for pedir

Ask for the book. Pide el libro

to ask someone for something pedir

Ask your mother for the book. Pídele el libro a tu mama

4. Don't tell me. No me dig

5. What were you doing?

6. I'm afraid to go, to come, etc.

7. I'm afraid of John, of the water, etc.

8. on Friday morning el viernes en la mañana

on Monday afternoon el lunes en la tarde

on Sunday night el domingo en la noche

EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. That man

2. Is that man

3. That man

4. Is that man

5. Isn't that man

6. That man

7. That man

8. That man

9. That man

10. That man

11. That man

12. That man

13. That man

14. That man

15. That man

16. That man

17. That man

18. That man

19. That man

20. That man

D - es - e - r - i - n - g
D - es - e - r - i - n - g - e - r - i - n - g
T - e - r - i - n - g - e - r - i - n - g
T - e - r - i - n - g - e - r - i - n - g - e - r - i - n - g
D - e - r - i - n - g - e - r - i - n - g - e - r - i - n - g
E - r - i - n - g - e - r - i - n - g - e - r - i - n - g
T - e - r - i - n - g - e - r - i - n - g - e - r - i - n - g
T - e - r - i - n - g - e - r - i - n - g - e - r - i - n - g
T - e - r - i - n - g - e - r - i - n - g - e - r - i - n - g
C - o - n - t - r - o - l - e - r - i - n - g

23. He was here very early

24. He wasn't here very early

Was he here early?

El tiempo pasado progresivo

El pasado de la forma progresiva se construye con el tiempo pasado del verbo **be** (**was**, **were**) y el gerundio (la forma **ing**) del verbo empleado.

Este tiempo se usa para expresar una acción continua en el pasado o una acción que se llevaba a cabo mientras otra comenzó. Fíjese en los ejemplos.

What were you doing? I was reading a book.

¿Qué hacías? Estaba leyendo un libro.

I was washing the car when my father called me.

Lavaba el coche cuando me llamó mi papá.

Afirmativo

I was working.
He was working.
They were working.

Yo estaba trabajando.
Él estaba trabajando.
Ellos estaban trabajando.

Negativo

I wasn't working.
He wasn't working.
They weren't working.

Yo no estaba trabajando.
Él no estaba trabajando.
Ellos no estaban trabajando.

Interrogativo

Recuerde el orden de las palabras para el interrogativo: auxiliar, sustantivo o pronombre, verbo.

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o pronombre	Verbo
Was	I	working?
¿Estaba	yo	trabajando?
Was	John	working?
¿Estaba	Juan	trabajando?

Interrogativo negativo

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o pronombre	Verbo
Wasn't	she	working?
¿No estaba	ella	trabajando?
Weren't	they	working?
¿No estaban	ellos	trabajando?

EXERCISE 2

Práctica verbal

1. He was cleaning the car
2. He wasn't cleaning the car
3. Was he cleaning the car?
4. Wasn't he cleaning the car?
5. When was he cleaning the car?
6. Why was he cleaning the car?
7. Why wasn't he cleaning the car?



EXERCISE 3

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 2, usando formas de los verbos **think about (of)**, **look (at)**, **finish**, **speak**, **make**, **open**, **call** en oraciones cortas. Emplee un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 4

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

1. The boys were bringing the radio
2. Helen's father was finishing his work
3. Mrs Jackson was making curtains
4. George was feeling sick
5. Robert's sisters were getting up

El auxiliar could

Could es el pasado del auxiliar **can**. La contracción en negativo es la palabra **couldn't** que equivale a **could not**. La forma del verbo que se usa después del auxiliar **could** es el infinitivo sin la partícula **to**. Fíjese en los ejemplos.

Afirmativo

I could go.
He could come.
They could help.

Yo pude ir.
Él pudo venir.
Ellos pudieron ayudar.

Negativo

I couldn't go.
He couldn't come.
They couldn't help.

No pude ir.
Él no pudo venir.
Ellos no pudieron ayudar.

Recuerde el orden de las palabras para el interrogativo: auxiliar, sustantivo o pronombre, verbo.

Interrogativo

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o pronombre	Verbo
Could	I	go?
¿Pude	(yo)	ir?
Could	John	help?
¿Pudo	Juan	ayudar?
(When) could	they	help?
¿(Cuándo) pudieron	ellos	ayudar?

Interrogativo negativo

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o pronombre	Verbo
Couldn't	I	go?
¿No pude	(yo)	ir?
Couldn't	John	help?
¿No pudo	Juan	ayudar?
(Why) couldn't	they	help?
¿(Por qué) no pudieron	ellos	ayudar?

EXERCISE 5 Práctica verbal

1. You could walk home.
2. You couldn't walk home.
3. Could you walk home?
4. Could you walk home?
5. Why couldn't you walk home?

EXERCISE 6

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 11, usando las formas de los verbos **write, learn, bring, understand, go** en oraciones cortas. Emplee un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 7

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

1. Those boys could read that book
2. John's father could put the car in the garage
3. That little girl could wait for her brother

4. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson could take the children to the country
5. John and you could teach Spanish

EXERCISE 8

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Recuerde que en inglés no se usa la partícula a entre el verbo y el complemento.

1. Las muchachas estaban ayudando a su mamá
2. Pregunte a su papá
3. Llamen a los niños
4. Voy a llevar a los niños al cine

EXERCISE 9

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Recuerde que en inglés no se usa la preposición para antes de un infinitivo.

1. Vengo a la escuela para estudiar inglés
2. Mis hermanos van a la casa de mi tía para trabajar
3. El niño estaba estudiando para ser maestro
4. No pudimos usar estos lápices para escribir
5. Tenemos que encender la luz para leer

Los meses del año

Aprenda los nombres de los meses del año. Note que se escriben con letra mayúscula.

1. July	julio	4. October	octubre
2. August	agosto	5. November	noviembre
3. September	septiembre	6. December	diciembre

EXERCISE 10

*Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca.
Acuérdese de la regla que estudió en la lección anterior.*

1. It's cold _____ December
2. It's warm _____ July
3. We don't go to school _____ the 25th December
4. We don't have to work _____ the 20th November
5. What were you doing _____ October?
6. Were you here _____ the 10th _____ August?

EXERCISE 11

Práctica verbal

1. Ask the teacher
2. Don't ask the teacher
3. They ask their mother
4. They don't ask their mother.
5. Do they ask their mother?
6. Don't they ask their mother?
7. Why do they ask their mother?
8. Why don't they ask their mother?
9. They're asking their father
10. They aren't asking their father.
11. Are they asking their father?
12. Aren't they asking their father?
13. What are they asking their father?
14. Why are they asking their father?
15. They were asking their cousins.
16. They weren't asking their cousins.
17. Were they asking their cousins?
18. Weren't they asking their cousins?
19. Why were they asking their cousins?

20. They're going to ask for water
21. They aren't going to ask for water
22. Are they going to ask for water?
23. Aren't they going to ask for water?
24. They like to ask for candy
25. They don't like to ask for candy
26. They want to ask for candy
27. They don't want to ask for candy
28. They have to ask for the money
29. Do they have to ask for the money?
30. Don't they have to ask for the money?

EXERCISE 12

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 11, usando las formas de los verbos **ask about**, **ask someone for something**, **answer**, **give**, **turn on**, **turn off**. Emplee un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas **why** y **why not** cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 13

Lea y traduzca estas oraciones y números.

1. Turn off the water in the kitchen because it's running on the floor.
2. We're going to read first. Then we're going to speak English.
3. I was waiting for you. Why were you late?
4. If you're ready to go, please turn off the light.
5. Please turn on the lights in the dining room because I want to eat. Then turn on the lights in the living room because I want to read.
6. Were you working at six-thirty this morning?
7. Don't tell me that you aren't going to give me the money.
8. What were you doing in the living room?
9. Ask your father or your mother if you can eat early?

10. why couldn't he understand what you were saying?
11. We weren't hungry, but we were sleepy.
12. We're afraid it's going to be cold in the United States
13. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 9th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th
14. 18, 88, 17, 77, 16, 60, 15, 55, 14, 44, 13, 33, 19, 99, 20, 200, 30, 300

EXERCISE 14

Escriba en inglés.

1. ¿Qué estaban haciendo los niños en el patio todas las tardes?
2. ¿Tenías sueño el viernes en la noche?
3. No pongas la televisión porque estoy estudiando.
4. ¿Qué estaba escribiendo una carta en la sala?
5. Voy a venir el domingo 31 de agosto.
6. ¿Cuántos años cumpliste el diecinueve de agosto?
7. Aquella familia vive en el tercer piso. Esta vive en el primero.
8. Él escribía una carta, y yo leía un libro.
9. ¿Por qué tenías miedo a esa mujer?
10. ¿Por qué no quieres venir para acá?
11. Él va a pedir un radio a su mamá.

EXERCISE 15

Dictado

1. Those blue books are over there on that table.
2. He was seven years old on the 21st of January.
3. He's going to come on Sunday morning.
4. Why were you taking the radio to your room?
5. Who couldn't live in Mexico City with his mother?
6. We couldn't go because we were late.
7. Do you like to answer the teacher in English?

8. That water in the kitchen is dirty.
9. Does Mary want to read in the living room?
10. Do you want to work in the kitchen?

EXERCISE 16

Conversación. Conteste las siguientes preguntas.

1. How old were you on the 4th of July?
2. How old is she going to be in June?
3. Where was your brother in September?
4. Why couldn't you go to school on Monday?
5. What's the stove made of?
6. What's the radio made of?
7. Where do you work?
8. What time is it?
9. What were you doing in my room?
10. Where was your brother on Tuesday?

*Conteste las siguientes preguntas en el afirmativo
y en el negativo.*

11. Were you in New York in March?
12. Were you in Mexico City on the 5th of April?
13. Were you in the office at ten o'clock?
14. Were you turning on the record player?
15. Were you turning off the water?
16. Were you afraid of that man?
17. Were you afraid to sit in that chair?
18. Were you afraid to be in the garden?
19. Was he turning on the radio?
20. Could she ask the teacher?
21. Couldn't they ask for water?
22. Could she turn off the radio?
23. Couldn't they answer the teacher?
24. Is there going to be water?
25. Isn't there going to be light?



VOCABULARY

1. to look (for) buscar	11. friend amigo
2. to put on ponerse	12. bedroom recámara
3. to forget olvidar	13. bed cama
4. to sleep dormir	14. shoes zapatos
5. to wear usar (ropa o joyería), llevar puesto	15. hat sombrero
6. without sin	16. suit traje
7. soon pronto, rápido	17. dress vestido
8. easy fácil	18. there was, there were había, hubo (singular y plural) was there? were there? ¿había? ¿hubo? (singular y plural)
9. hard duro, difícil	
10. today hoy	

IDIOMS

- When is your birthday?** ¿Cuándo es su cumpleaños?
- of course** por supuesto, claro (que)
- last week** la semana pasada
last month el mes pasado
last year el año pasado
last night anoche
- tonight** esta noche
- I put on my hat.** Me pongo el sombrero
He puts on his suit. Él se pone el traje
(En inglés se emplea el adjetivo posesivo con artículos de vestir)



EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. I'm afraid to go
2. I'm not afraid to go.
3. They're afraid to come
4. They aren't afraid to come
5. He's afraid of John
6. He isn't afraid of John
7. Answer the teacher
8. Don't answer the teacher
9. Answer me
10. Don't answer me
11. Miss Monroe has to answer
12. Miss Monroe doesn't have to answer
13. Does Miss Monroe have to answer?
14. Doesn't Miss Monroe have to answer?
15. When does Miss Monroe have to answer?
16. Miss Monroe was asking for money
17. Miss Monroe wasn't asking for money
18. Was Miss Monroe asking for money?
19. Wasn't Miss Monroe asking for money?
20. When was Miss Monroe asking for money?
21. Why was Miss Monroe asking for money?
22. What was Miss Monroe asking for?

Había, hubo - there was, there were

There was y **there were** es el tiempo pasado de **there is** y **there are**. Equivalen estas formas a **hubo** o **había** en español. En inglés, a diferencia del castellano, **there was** se utiliza para el singular y **there were** para el plural. **Was there** y **were there** son las formas interrogativas, y **there wasn't** y **there weren't** son las formas negativas.

EXERCISE 2

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al tiempo pasado y traduzca.

1. There's a phone in the office
2. There are four floors in that house
3. There's a notebook on the desk
4. How many beds are there in the bedroom?
5. How many children are there in the living room?
6. There are five, or ten, children over there in the street
7. Is there a chair in your bedroom?
8. Why is there a chair in the kitchen?
9. There are thirty-one days in December
10. There are two cars in our garage

EXERCISE 3

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

1. There were a lot of shoes in the bedroom
2. There were two young American girls here
3. There was a hat on the sofa
4. There were two dresses next to the blue suit
5. There was a man here this morning
6. There were two cars in the street

EJERCICIO 4

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. There was a lot in the yard.
2. There were two boys in the park.
3. Were there too many boys?

4. **Was** there **a lot of** **trousers**?
5. **How many** **dresses** were **there** in the **bedroom**?
6. **Why** **were** **there** **two** **blue** **dresses**?
7. **There** **were** **two** **blue** **dresses** **there**.
8. **Were** **there** **two** **in** **the** **hat**?
9. **There** **was** **a** **man** **with** **my** **father**.
10. **There** **were** **two** **old** **and** **blue** **trousers**.



Adverbios de frecuencia

Aprenda estos adverbios de frecuencia.

1. always siempre	6. sometimes algunas veces, a veces
2. usually usualmente, generalmente	7. ever alguna vez, a veces
3. often a menudo	8. never nunca, jamás
4. seldom rara vez	9. not... ever nunca, jamás
5. rarely rara vez	

Los adverbios de frecuencia se colocan antes de todos los verbos principales, menos con las formas del verbo **be**. Con las formas del verbo **be** se colocarán después, a menos que este verbo tenga otro auxiliar. El verbo principal es el verbo de la oración, que no es auxiliar.

El adverbio **ever** no debe emplearse en oraciones afirmativas; en estos casos, debe sustituirse por su equivalente **sometimes**, o algún otro adverbio, tal como **always**, **usually**, **often**.

Sin embargo, **ever** puede emplearse en oraciones interrogativas y cuando el verbo está en negativo.

Never equivale a **ever** con el verbo en negativo (**not... ever**). Estudie estas oraciones.

1. He can **never** come early.
or
He **can't ever** come early. (never y ever se colocan antes del verbo principal come)
2. He **never** comes early.
or
He **doesn't ever** come early. (never y ever se colocan antes del verbo principal come)
3. He's **never** early.
or
He **isn't ever** early. (never y ever se colocan después del verbo is, forma del verbo be)
4. Does he **ever** come early?
or
Does he **sometimes** come early? (ever y sometimes se colocan antes del verbo principal come)
5. Doesn't he **ever** come early?

(ever se usa con verbo en negativo y se coloca antes del verbo principal come)
6. Does he **usually** come early?

(usually se coloca antes del verbo principal come)
7. Doesn't he **always** come early?

(always se coloca antes del verbo principal come)
8. Can't you **ever** be early?

(ever se usa con verbo en negativo y se coloca antes del verbo principal be porque en este caso lleva auxiliar)

EXERCISE 5

Coloque los adverbios de frecuencia en su lugar correcto y traduzca.

1. (usually) We work on Saturday
2. (often) They go to the movies on Sunday
3. (sometimes) John studies in the afternoon
4. (always) I am late
5. (seldom) The children speak English
6. (rarely) I visit my grandmother
7. (never) Mike eats a lot
8. (always) That child is sick
9. (usually) Those curtains are dirty.
10. (often) Mr Jackson is here
11. (always) He can't visit his friend.
12. (ever) Is he here at eight o'clock?
13. (sometimes) Are they here at eight o'clock?
14. (ever) He doesn't get up early
15. (usually) Do they eat everything?
16. (always) He can be here at six.

EXERCISE 6

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en el afirmativo y el negativo, usando uno de los adverbios de frecuencia.

1. Do you ever read that book?
2. Do you ever go to school on Saturday?
3. Do you ever visit your cousin?
4. Don't you ever eat mangos?
5. Don't you ever work on Sunday?
6. Don't you ever study your English?
7. Doesn't he ever write letters?
8. Does he always take his book?
9. Doesn't he always come early?
10. Do they often eat here?

11. Do they often write a lot of letters?
12. Don't they often see their parents?
13. Does she ... study on Monday?
14. Does she ... go to the doctor?
15. Doesn't she usually study her English?
16. Does he sometimes go with you?
17. Does he sometimes answer in English?
18. Doesn't he sometimes speak Spanish?
19. Do you ever go to the movies?
20. Are you ever sleepy in the afternoon?
21. Do you ever see American movies?
22. Do you ever wear shorts?
23. Is he always at the office at eight o'clock?
24. Is he always in London?
25. Is he always in the office in the morning?

El tiempo pasado del futuro idiomático

El tiempo pasado del futuro idiomático se forma con el tiempo pasado del verbo **be** (**was**, **were**), la palabra **going**, más un **infinitivo**. Compare el inglés con el español.

Afirmativo

I was going to work.
He was going to eat.
They were going to come.

Yo iba a trabajar.
Él iba a comer.
Ellos iban a venir.

Negativo

I wasn't going to work.
He wasn't going to eat.
They weren't going to come.

Yo no iba a trabajar.
Él no iba a comer.
Ellos no iban a venir.

Interrogativo

Recuerde el orden de las palabras para el interrogativo: auxiliar, sustantivo o pronombre, verbo.

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o pronombre	Verbo
Was	I	going to work?
¿Iba	yo	a trabajar?
Was	he	going to eat?
¿Iba	él	a comer?
(When) were	they	going to come?
¿(Cuándo) iban	ellos	a venir?

Interrogativo negativo

Wasn't	I	going to work?
¿No iba	yo	a trabajar?
Wasn't	he	going to eat?
¿No iba	él	a comer?
(Why) weren't	they	going to come?
¿(Por qué) no iban	ellos	a venir?

EXERCISE 7

Práctica verbal

1. He wasn't ready to leave.
2. They weren't going to be ready.
3. Were they going to be ready?
4. Weren't they going to be ready?
5. When were they going to be ready?
6. Why weren't they going to be ready?

EXERCISE 8

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 7, usando las formas de los verbos **get up, wake up, finish, eat, make** en oraciones cortas. Emplee un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 9

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al tiempo pasado y traduzca.

1. Henry is going to be a doctor
2. Are you going to look at everything?
3. Aren't you going to look at my new dress?
4. She isn't going to turn off the radio
5. My sister isn't going to speak English
6. Are you going to sit in that chair?
7. When are they going to bring a lot of books?
8. Alice and I are going to wash the dishes
9. I'm not going to use my book on Tuesday afternoon
10. My family isn't going to live in Mexico

EXERCISE 10

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

1. We were going to study last night
2. His friend was going to open all the doors
3. She was going to learn the days of the week
4. Our cousins were going to ask their parents
5. Mike was going to put his hat in the living room
6. They were going to visit Texas in October

EXERCISE 11

Práctica verbal

1. He always looks for pictures
2. He doesn't always look for pictures
3. Does he always look for pictures?
4. Doesn't he always look for pictures?
5. Why does he always look for pictures?
6. He's always looking for pictures
7. He isn't always looking for pictures
8. Is he always looking for pictures?
9. Isn't he always looking for pictures?
 - He was always looking for pictures.
 - He wasn't always looking for pictures
 - Was he always looking for pictures?
 - Wasn't he always looking for pictures?
 - Where was he always looking for pictures?
 - Why was he always looking for pictures?
 - He's going to look for the book
 - He isn't going to look for the book
 - He's never going to look for the book
10. He isn't ever going to look for the book
 - Is he ever going to look for the book?
 - Isn't he ever going to look for the book?
 - Isn't he going to look for the book?
11. He was going to look for his sister
 - He wasn't going to look for his sister
 - Was he going to look for his sister?
 - Wasn't he going to look for his sister?
 - Where was he going to look for his sister?
 - Why was he going to look for his sister?
12. He could look for the notebook
 - He couldn't look for the notebook
 - Could he look for the notebook?
 - Couldn't he look for the notebook?

31 Where could he look for the notebook
He often likes to look for new _____
32 He seldom likes to look for new frie

EXERCISE 12

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 11, usando formas de los verbos **put on, forget, sleep, wear** en oraciones cortas. Emplee un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo y los adverbios de frecuencia cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 13

Lea y traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Lea los números.

I was going to go to the United States last month, but I
couldn't because I was sick

2. It's easy
 That's your daughter. My daughter is very nice
 This little girl is very sad because she has to wear her old
dresses

The boys are very happy because they don't have to
go to school on Friday afternoons, and, of course, the
girls are happy too

We were ready to eat, but we weren't hungry

Why don't you put on your new suit and hat?
 The first day of the new month

They always eat in the dining room. They never eat in
the kitchen

Put on your blue suit. Don't put on your green suit
because it isn't clean

13. Where were you looking for your hat? It was in the bedroom
14. 125, 250 375, 400, 190, 280 500, 366, 255, 144, 500, 422, 555, 656 444, 333, 222, 111, 121, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 31st 32nd, 35th, 33rd, 41st, 42nd, 53rd, 54th, 71st, 62nd

EXERCISE 14

Escriba en inglés.

1. ¿Por qué llevabas tu traje azul nuevo?
2. Había dos camas en la recámara.
3. ¿Qué buscas ahora? Busco mi cuaderno.
4. Por supuesto, voy a estudiar el lunes en la noche.
5. ¿Hubo un joven en aquel coche?
6. No se te olvide visitar a tu amigo pronto.
7. ¿Por qué nunca estudia él?
8. Rara vez aquella mujer visita a sus tíos (*tío y tía*).
9. Generalmente no uso sombrero.
10. Todos los niños iban a dormir en aquella cama grande.

EXERCISE 15

Dictado

1. Were you visiting your aunt and uncle in Mexico last year?
2. Don't forget to wear your hat because it's very hot.
3. My son puts on his shoes when he gets up.
4. I'm ready, so don't go without me.
5. It isn't easy to walk fast when you're wearing new shoes.
6. We're going to have flowers in our garden very soon.
7. I often go to my uncle's house, but I never see you there.
8. What are you looking for?

9. He says that he rarely gets up before ten o'clock on Sunday.
10. We couldn't go to the movies on Friday because it was very cold.

EXERCISE 16

Conversación. Conteste las siguientes preguntas.

1. What's the house made of?
2. What are the windows made of?
3. What's it made of?
4. How old were you in April?
5. When is your birthday?
6. Where do you live?
7. What time do you go to school?
8. What time do you go to work?
9. What are you doing?
10. What were you doing?
11. How many dresses were there in the bedroom?
12. How many chairs are there in the living room?

*Conteste las siguientes preguntas en el afirmativo
y en el negativo.*

13. Do you ever like to get up early?
14. Do you ever like to get up late?
15. Does he sometimes want to visit his aunt?
16. Does he want to finish his work early?
17. Can they usually answer in English?
18. Do you ever go to the movies?
19. Was there a chair in the dining room?
20. Were there two record players in the house?
21. Are you going to sleep in the bedroom?
22. Were you going to sleep in the living room?
23. Is she cleaning the kitchen?
24. Was she cleaning the rug?
25. Can they turn on the water?

Lesson



VOCABULARY

- 1 **to go back, went back** regresó, volvió (de acá y de allá)
- 2 **to laugh (at), laughed (at)** reírse (de) o reírse (de)
- 3 **to pass, passed** pasó, pasó
- 4 **to fix, fixed** arregló, arregló, arregló
- 5 **to need, needed** necesita, necesitaba
- 6 **only** sólo, solamente, únicamente
- 7 **each** cada
- 8 **yesterday** ayer
- 9 **bathroom** baño
- 10 **thing** cosa
- 11 **country** campo, país
- 12 **store** tienda
- 13 **question** pregunta
- 14 **lesson** lección
- 15 **word** palabra
- 16 **people** gente, pueblo
- 17 **men** hombres
- 18 **women** mujeres

IDIOMS

- 1. **to ask a question** hacer una pregunta
- 2. **to watch TV** ver la televisión
- 3. **what kind?** ¿qué clase? ¿cuál es?
What kind of candy do you like? (¿Qué clase de dulces te gustan (a usted)?) (¿Qué tipo de dulces te gustan (usted)?)
- 4. **all kinds** todos los tipos, de todo tipo
I like all kinds of candy. Me gusta toda clase de dulces. Me gustan todos los tipos de dulces.



5. **in the morning** en la mañana
6. **in the afternoon** en la tarde
7. **at night** en la noche, de noche
8. **The people are working.** La gente está trabajando
9. **There was going to be time.** Iba a haber tiempo
There were going to be boys. Iba a haber muchachos

EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. There was always a car in the garage
2. Was there always a car in the garage?
3. There were often three women there
4. Were there often three women there?
5. My cousin wants to look for the book
6. My cousin doesn't want to look for the book
7. Does my cousin want to look for the book?
8. Doesn't my cousin want to look for the book?
9. The children are putting on their shoes.
10. The children aren't putting on their shoes.
11. Are the children putting on their shoes?
12. Aren't the children putting on their shoes?
13. My brother was forgetting everything
14. My brother wasn't forgetting everything
15. Was my brother forgetting everything?
16. Wasn't my brother forgetting everything?
17. John's friend is going to sleep here.
18. John's friend isn't going to sleep here
19. Is John's friend going to sleep here?
20. Isn't John's friend going to sleep here?
21. The students want to ask a question.
22. The students don't want to ask a question.
23. Do the students want to ask a question?
24. Don't the students want to ask a question?

El tiempo pasado de los verbos regulares

El tiempo pasado en inglés corresponde en castellano al pretérito (miré, miraste, etc.; viví, viviste, etc.) y en ocasiones al copretérito (miraba, mirabas, etc.; vivía, vivías, etc.).

El tiempo pasado de los verbos regulares se forma agregando **ed** al infinitivo sin la particula **to**. Si el verbo termina en **e**, solamente se agrega **d**. Ejemplos: **I looked (at)** (Yo miré, Yo miraba). **He lived (El vivió, Él vivía).**

En el afirmativo del pasado la forma del verbo no sufre ningún cambio. Es igual en todas las personas. Estudie las siguientes formas.

I worked	yo trabajé, trabajaba
you worked	tú trabajaste, trabajabas
you worked	usted trabajó, trabajaba
he worked	él trabajó, trabajaba
she worked	ella trabajó, trabajaba
it worked	ello trabajó, trabajaba
we worked	trabajamos, trabajábamos
you worked	ustedes trabajaron, trabajaban
they worked	ellos trabajaron, trabajaban

La pronunciación de la terminación ed

Para la pronunciación de la terminación **ed** hay tres reglas:

1. Si el infinitivo termina en **d** o **t**, la terminación **ed** se pronuncia como una sílaba más, es decir **ed**.

visit	visited	want	wanted
wait (for)	waited (for)	need	needed

2. Si el infinitivo termina con sonido de **ch**, **f**, **k**, **p**, **s**, **sh**, **x**, la terminación **ed** se pronuncia como **t**, incorporando el sonido de la **t** en la pronunciación de la última silaba, o bien, cuando el verbo conste de una sola sílaba, el sonido **t** se incorpora a esta misma.

laugh (at)	laughed (at)	walk	walked
ask	asked	help	helped
like	liked	wash	washed
look (at)	looked (at)	pass	passed
look (for)	looked (for)	finish	finished
talk	talked	fix	fixed
work	worked	watch	watched

3. En todos los otros casos la terminación **ed** se pronuncia como **d**, incorporando el sonido de la **d** en la pronunciación de la última silaba, o bien cuando el verbo conste de una sola sílaba, el sonido **d** se incorpora a esta misma. Véase página 134 para entender mejor estas reglas gramaticales.

answer	answered	open	opened
call	called	turn on	turned on
clean	cleaned	turn off	turned off
learn	learned	study	studied
live	lived	use	used

EXERCISE 2

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. asked a lot of questions.
2. You finished at eight-thirty.
3. You fixed the radio.
4. He helped his father.
5. She laughed at the boys.
6. We liked it a lot.
7. They looked at the picture.
8. They passed by my house.
9. I talked to my friend.
10. You worked every afternoon.

11. She washed her dresses at night
12. He walked home.
13. She visited her friend
14. We waited every day
15. You wanted to go home.
16. They arrived yesterday
17. I called my sister.
18. You cleaned the kitchen
19. You entered our house
20. He lived in the United States
21. She opened all the windows
22. We studied everything
23. You turned on the light
24. They turned off the radio
25. I used John's phone.
26. He received a lot of things
27. She liked to work.
28. They used to go
29. He wanted to come
30. We wanted to wait.

EXERCISE 3

Llene los espacios con el tiempo pasado del verbo indicado y traduzca.

1. (ask) We _____ the teacher many questions.
2. (finish) The men _____ their work last night.
3. (clean) The workers _____ the place before the state.
4. (look at) The women _____ the nice houses on that street.
5. (look for) John _____ his hat in the bedroom.
6. (fix) Mr Johnson _____ the window in the bathroom.
7. (visit) I _____ Veracruz in January.
8. (wait for) My friend _____ me last night for an hour to go to the movies.
9. (want) Alice _____ to go to the movies.
10. (call) He _____ the boys yesterday.
11. (use) Miss Johnson _____ that book last year.
12. (turn on) We _____ the light at night.
13. (clean) My mother _____ the living room in the afternoon.
14. (open) Mrs Carter _____ the windows and doors every morning.
15. (study) We _____ English every day.

El pasado de los verbos irregulares

No hay regla para saber cómo formar el pasado de los verbos irregulares.

Hay que aprender los verbos irregulares de memoria. Tanto para los verbos regulares como para los verbos irregulares no hay ningún cambio en la conjugación del pasado en afirmativo.

Present	Past	Present	Past
am, is, are	was, were	see	saw
bring	brought	sit (down)	sat (down)
come	came	sleep	slept
do	did	speak	spoke
eat	ate	take	took
feel	felt	teach	taught
forget	forgot	tell	told
get up	got up	think	thought
give	gave	think	thought
go	went	(about, of)	(about, of)
go back	went back	know	knew
have	had	make	made
read	read	put	put
run	ran	put on	put on
wake up	woke up	say	said
wear	wore	understand	understood
write	wrote		

EXERCISE 4

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. I SAW THE

2. I BROUGHT THE

3. I TOOK THE

4. I WROTE THE

5. I SLEPT

6. I MADE THE

7. I PUT ON THE

8. I TAUGHT THE

9. She went to the movies.
10. You came on Tuesday.
11. He had the money.
12. ~~She knew everything~~
13. We knew that man.
14. She made a lot.
15. ~~He put them in boxes~~
16. They had the car.
17. I said that.
18. You saw all the men.
19. She sat down.
20. They slept a lot.
21. She spoke English.
22. We took the notebooks.
23. You taught English.
24. I thought about you.
25. They understood Spanish.
26. He woke up at six thirty.
27. She wore a dress.
28. We wrote a book.

EXERCISE 5

Llene los espacios con el tiempo pasado del verbo indicado y traduzca.

1. (see) I _____ that movie last week.
2. (bring) The two pictures that my uncle from Mexico are on the wall.
3. (come) My aunt _____ to see me at five o'clock.
4. (eat) The boys _____ in the garden on Friday.
5. (say, feel) Mary _____ that she _____ sick last week.
6. (forget) _____ to give you the money that I _____ on the table.
7. (get up) We _____ late on Sunday.
8. (give) He _____ me money for everything.
9. (go) The Carter Family _____ to the United States last month.
10. (have, come) Robert _____ ten suits when he _____ to Mexico the first time.
11. (speak, be) Alice _____ Spanish when she _____ in Mexico.
12. (understand, read) John and Robert _____ every word they _____ in that book.

13. (put on, run) The children _____ their shoes and _____ into the garden.

14. (sleep, wake up) I _____ for eight hours last night and _____ at seven-twenty

15. (think, teach) He _____ of his cousin who English in that school

16. (make, wear) Mary _____ a new green dress and _____ it to school

17. (write) Who _____ that letter?
18. (work) I _____ in the office near the window
and _____ about my work in the office

19. (know) William _____ all the words

20. (go back) Mrs. Davis _____ to Monterrey in July

EXERCISE 6

Coloque los adverbios de frecuencia en su lugar correcto y traduzca.

1. (usually) Do you get up late on Sunday?

2. (sometimes) We went to the movies at night.

3. (seldom) He was late for his English class.

4. (always) They got up late in the morning.

5. (never) I spoke Spanish to my English teacher.

6. (ever) Do you speak Spanish to your teacher?

7. (sometimes) The children ate a lot.
_____ the afternoon
_____ the evening
_____ the day

8. (ever) Do they eat the carrots and the cake?

9. (always) He is sick at night.

10. (never) Weren't you in New York in January?

11. (never) They can get up before ten o'clock.

12. (ever) Couldn't the boys go to the movies?

13. (often) Do the children wait before they go to school?

EXERCISE 7

Práctica verbal

1. He always goes back early
2. He doesn't always go back early
3. Does he always go back early?
4. Doesn't he always go back early?
5. Why does he always go back early?
6. He went back early
7. He usually went back early
8. He rarely went back early
9. He never went back early
10. She's going to go back late.
11. She isn't going to go back late
1. Is she going to go back late?
1. Isn't she going to go back late?
1. Why is she going to go back late?
1. They were going to go back at six
1. They weren't going to go back at six
1. Were they going to go back at six?
1. Weren't they going to go back at six?
1. Why were they going to go back at six?
2. He can go back home
2. He can never go back home
2. He can't ever go back home
2. Can he ever go back home?
2. Can't he ever go back home?
2. Why can't he ever go back home?
2. He could go back home.
2. He could never go back home
2. He couldn't ever go back home
2. Could he ever go back home?
3. Couldn't he ever go back home?
- . Why couldn't he ever go back home?
- . He wants to go back in the morning

- He doesn't want to go back in the morning
- Does he want to go back in the morning?
- Doesn't he want to go back in the morning?

EXERCISE 8

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 7, usando formas de los verbos **laugh at, pass, need, ask a question, watch TV** en oraciones cortas. Emplee las palabras interrogativas **when y why** y los adverbios de frecuencia cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 9

Lea y traduzca estas oraciones y fechas.

- Only two of the boys needed to bring their books
- We saw many very nice things in the store
- We saw all kinds of shoes, hats, and suits in the window of that store
- We visited a restaurant in the town but he said he couldn't because the table was dirty
- We wanted to go skating in the United States in December because it's very cold
- We stayed at home because he was looking for his hat in the bedroom, and it was in the living room
- What do you think they're going to the movies?
- Each man said, "Thank you and good bye", when he passed by the woman
- He couldn't answer all the questions in English, so he answered some of the questions in Spanish
- We know that the next day was going to be very bad. That's why we studied for three hours
- I had many nice things to give the children: all kinds of dresses and suits and a book for each one

¹En inglés, este guion, en ocasiones, hace las veces de los : en castellano.

12 Was it ever cold in New York when you were there?

13 There was no room in the living room and it was so hot in the dining room that we felt sick.

14 We don't have the things that Mr. Jackson needs on the table, he can fix the bathroom when he comes.

15 Is John's little brother too small to wear this suit that Robert's mother brought?

16 December 5, 1920 July 4, 1776 January 23, 1953 April 1933 August 31, 1866 June 22, 1694 March 25, 1559 May 21, 15 November 1, 1918 February 15, 1886
on the 15th of September on the 2nd of April
on the 30th of January on the 1st of March
on the 12th of October on the 3rd of November
on the 31st of July on the 13th of September
on the 7th of May on the 21st of June

EXERCISE 10

Escriba en inglés.

1. ¿Quién dijo que iba a hacer frío en abril?
2. Teníamos mucha hambre, pero no pudimos comer.
3. Él vivió y trabajó diez años en Estados Unidos.
4. Enrique me iba a visitar el quince de septiembre, pero no pudo.
5. ¿Qué hora es? No sé, pero es demasiado tarde para ir al parque.
6. Había toda clase de cosas bonitas en aquella tienda.
7. ¿Qué clase de vestido quiere (usted) llevar?
8. Era necesario tener diez hombres para hacer todo este trabajo.
9. Si Juan puede arreglar el coche, ¿por qué no podemos ir al cine?
10. Juan no pudo componer el coche. Por eso no pudimos ir al cine.

EXERCISE 11

Dictado

1. He fixed that table in the dining room, but we can't use it.
2. I passed by his house, but I couldn't see a light, so I don't think he was at home.
3. The boys laughed at the movie.
4. Miss Nelson went back home on the 4th of July.
5. It was very late. That's why we couldn't go to the movies.
6. If he comes early on Monday, we're going to look for a kinds of shoes.
7. I don't have to take my book because I know all the words in the lesson.
8. Mike said he knew that man when he lived in Texas.
9. The teacher gave each boy a pencil and each girl a pen.
10. Only ten boys could read the lesson because there were only five books.

EXERCISE 12

Conversación. Conteste las siguientes preguntas.

1. What kind of books do you like to read?
2. Do you like to see all kinds of movies?
3. What's your first name?
4. What's your last name?
5. How old are you?
6. When is your birthday?
7. What day was yesterday?
8. Were you watching TV last night?
9. Do you always watch TV?
10. Does he like to watch TV?
11. How many minutes are there in an hour?
12. How many hours are there in a day?

**Conteste las siguientes preguntas en el afirmativo
y en el negativo.**

D

D

D

A

A

A

A

A



Lesson

VOCABULARY

to buy, bought compra
compré

to sell, sold vender
vendí

to begin, began empezar
empecé

to drink, drank tomar
tomé beber el

to get, got conseguir

both ambos

about alrededor de

same mismo

more más

almost casi

which el que

breakfast desayuno

supper cena, merienda

soup sopa

milk leche

egg huevo

bread pan

a loaf of bread un par de panes

butter mantequilla

meat carne



IDIOMS

1. When is your saint's day? ¿Cuándo es tu día santo?

2. What's the matter with John? ¿Qué tiene John?

3. What happened to John? ¿Qué le pasó a John?

4. **Will you please...?** (No) me querés ?
Will you please give me the book? (No) me quieres dar el libro?
Will you please do me a favor? (No) me quieres hacer un favor?

5. **the day after tomorrow** pasado mañana
the day before yesterday anteayer

6. **What did you say?** ¿Cómo dijo?

7. **to eat (have) breakfast** desayunar

8. **to eat (have) dinner** comer ('a comida principal')

9. **to eat (have) supper** cenar, merendar

EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

- 1 Laugh
- 2 Don't laugh
- 3 His brother seldom laughs.
- 4 His brother rarely laughs.
- 5 Does his brother often laugh?
- 6 Doesn't his brother often laugh?
- 7 His brother is going to fix the lights
- 8 His brother isn't going to fix the lights
- 9 Is his brother going to fix the lights?
- 10 Isn't his brother going to fix the lights?
- 11 Helen's sister was going to go back
- 12 Helen's sister wasn't going to go back.
- 13 Was Helen's sister going to go back?
- 14 Wasn't Helen's sister going to go back?
- 15 They have to pass by my house
- 16 They don't have to pass by my house
- 17 Do they have to pass by my house?
- 18 Don't they have to pass by my house?
- 19 The boys needed money
- 20 His brother laughed at me

El pasado del verbo do

El pasado de las formas del verbo **do** se construye con la palabra **did**. **Did** corresponde al pasado de **hacer** cuando se usa como verbo principal. Ejemplos:

I did the homework.
Hice la tarea.

We did the homework.
Hicimos la tarea.

El auxiliar did

Como auxiliar, **did** se usa en preguntas y negaciones en pasado con todos los verbos, menos con las formas del verbo **be** y con otros auxiliares como **can** y **could**. **Did** sirve para todas las personas, y se usa con el infinitivo sin la partícula **to**.

La contracción negativa de **did not** es la palabra **didn't**.

Afirmativo

I wanted yo quise, quería
you wanted tú quisiste
you wanted usted quiso
he wanted él quiso
she wanted ella quiso

it wanted ello quiso
we wanted nosotros quisimos
you wanted ustedes quisieron
they wanted ellos quisieron

Negativo

I didn't want yo no quise, no quería
you didn't want tú no quisiste
you didn't want usted no quiso
he didn't want él no quiso
she didn't want ella no quiso

it didn't want ello no quiso
we didn't want nosotros no quisimos
you didn't want ustedes no quisieron
they didn't want ellos no quisieron

Interrogativo

Recuerde el orden de las palabras para el interrogativo: auxiliar, sustantivo o pronombre, verbo.

did I want? ¿yo quise, quería?
did you want? ¿tú quisiste?
did you want? ¿usted quiso?
did he want? ¿él quiso?
did she want? ¿ella quiso?
did it want? ¿ello quiso?

did we want? ¿nosotros quisimos?
did you want? ¿ustedes quisieron?
did they want? ¿ellos quisieron?

Interrogativo negativo

didn't I want? ¿yo no quise,
no quería?
didn't you want? ¿tú no
quisiste?
didn't you want? ¿usted no qui-
so?
didn't he want? ¿él no quiso?
didn't she want? ¿ella no quiso?

didn't it want? ¿ello no
quiso?
didn't we want? ¿nosotros
no quisimos?
didn't you want? ¿ustedes
no quisieron?
didn't they want?
¿ellos no quisieron?

EXERCISE 2

Práctica verbal

- 1. He ~~is~~ ~~going~~ ~~to~~ ~~buy~~ ~~books~~
- 2. He ~~isn't~~ ~~bring~~ ~~the~~ ~~key~~
- 3. ~~He~~ ~~isn't~~ ~~bring~~ ~~the~~ ~~books~~
- 4. ~~Don't~~ ~~he~~ ~~bring~~ ~~the~~ ~~books~~
- 5. ~~Am~~ ~~I~~ ~~not~~ ~~bring~~ ~~the~~ ~~book~~
- 6. ~~What~~ ~~is~~ ~~he~~ ~~not~~ ~~bring~~ ~~the~~ ~~books~~?



EXERCISE 3

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 2, usando formas de los verbos **answer, ask, say, run, speak, go, think, sleep, know** en oraciones cortas. Emplee un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 4

Traduzca estas oraciones. Cámbielas al pasado y traduzca.

1. He doesn't say the same thing
2. Do you talk about your friend's new car?
3. Which boy do you see at the movies?
4. Does he know all the lesson?
5. The boys don't have the same last name
6. We don't like to get up early
7. Those girls don't want a lot
8. They don't wear their hats to the movies
9. Robert and John don't eat dinner early
10. Mary and Alice don't think of their parents

EXERCISE 5

Traduzca estas oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

- 1 I worked in the office
- 2 He ate the bread
- 3 She waited for her mother
- 4 We sat in the living room.
- 5 They taught English
- 6 You understood the teacher
- 7 Mr Hunt read the lesson
- 8 Mrs Smith put on her hat
- 9 Miss Carson had a new dress
- 10 Mary looked at everything

El tiempo pasado de la expresión idiomática de necesidad

El pasado de la expresión idiomática de necesidad se forma con **had** (el pasado de **have**), seguido de un infinitivo con la partícula **to**. Equivale al pasado de **tener que**, seguido de un infinitivo. Compare el inglés con el español.

Afirmativo

I had to go.
We had to work.

Tuve, tenía que ir.
Tuvimos, teníamos
que trabajar.

Negativo

He didn't have to come.
They didn't have to
speak.

Él no tuvo, tenía que venir.
Ellos no tuvieron, tenían
que hablar.

Interrogativo

Recuerde el orden de las palabras para el interrogativo: auxiliar, sustantivo o pronombre, verbo.

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o pronombre	Verbo
Did	you	have to work?
¿Tenías	(tú)	que trabajar?
Did	we	have to go?
¿Tuvimos	(nosotros)	que ir?

Interrogativo negativo

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o pronombre	Verbo
Didn't	Bill	have to eat?
¿No tenía	Bill	que comer?
Didn't	he	have to go?
¿No tuvo	él	que ir?

EXERCISE 6 Práctica verbal

1. You had to go
2. You didn't have to go
3. Did you have to go?
4. Didn't you have to go?
5. Why did you have to go?
6. Why didn't you have to go?

EXERCISE 7

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 6, usando formas de los verbos **do, come, know, finish, feel, give** en oraciones cortas. Emplee un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 8

Llene los espacios con los infinitivos indicados y traduzca

1. (to finish) I had _____ my work at five o'clock
2. (to open) He had _____ the door every morning
3. (to make) She had _____ four dresses last week
4. (to look for) We had _____ the money
5. (to help) The boys had _____ the teacher
6. (to turn off) My grandmother had _____ the light
7. (to sleep) The child had _____ on the hard bed

8. I had to leave early because
I had to go to the station.
9. It was cold yesterday.
10. Mr. White had to speak to the boys about
the lack of practice.

EXERCISE 9

Traduzca estas oraciones. Cambie-as al negativo
interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

The children came home
from school at half past three.
She had to clean her room twice
because it was dirty.
He had to go to bed early.
We had to wake up at six o'clock
to get ready to go to your meeting.
John had to go to the movies on Thursday.
Mrs. Burns had to work every day last week.
Mr. Black had to go to the doctor.

EXERCISE 10

Práctica verbal

1. He had to go to bed.
2. She had to go to the station.
3. She had to clean her room.
4. He had to go to bed early.
5. John had to go to the movies.
6. Mrs. Burns had to work every day last week.
7. Mr. Black had to go to the doctor.
8. She had to go to the station.
9. She had to go to the station.

9. He will go to the shop.

10. He is going to buy milk.

11. He is going to drink milk.

12. Where is he going to buy milk?

13. He is going to buy some milk.

14. He isn't going to buy any milk.

15. Was he going to buy milk?

16. Wasn't he going to buy milk?

17. Where was he going to buy milk?

18. He can't buy any meat.

19. He doesn't usually buy meat.

20. Can he usually buy meat?

21. Can he usually buy meat?

22. Can he usually buy meat?

23. Can he usually buy meat?

24. Can't he usually buy meat?

25. Where can he usually buy meat?

26. He likes to buy meat.

27. He didn't like to buy meat.

28. Does he like to buy meat?

29. Didn't he like to buy candy?

30. Where does he like to buy candy?

31. He has to buy a book.

32. He likes it.

33. Does he?

34. Does the girl like to buy a book?

35. How many books does she have to buy?

EXERCISE 11

Práctica verbal Repita el ejercicio 10, usando formas de los verbos **sell**, **drink**, **find**, **begin**, **get**, **eat** (**have**) **breakfast**, **eat** (**have**) **dinner**, **eat** (**have**) **supper** en oraciones cortas. Emplee un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo y los adverbios de frecuencia cuando pueda. Use las palabras interrogativas **what**, **where**, **how many**, **how much** cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 12

Lea y traduzca las siguientes oraciones.

1. I forgot to take all the money

buy bread and butter because we forgot to take all the money

2. I bought a lot of meat in that store the day before yesterday

3.

4.

new book for \$2.00 (two dollars)

5. She needed more milk for the soup, but she didn't want to buy it in that store

6. Do you want to buy a loaf of bread?

7. I had to get about twenty Coca-Colas for dinner

8.

went to the United States

9. Didn't Mrs. Carter drink that water that was in the kitchen?

10.

yesterday?

11.

the dining room, but we couldn't find it

12. Robert didn't get up early this morning because he didn't have to work

13. I asked the old man what happened, but he said he couldn't tell me

14. Was the boy's saint's day on Tuesday?

15. You don't have to look for my hat because I found it in the bedroom

16.

finish before dinner

17. He didn't have breakfast, so he ate dinner early

18. You didn't have to eat that meat if you didn't want it

EXERCISE 13

Escriba en inglés.

- 1 Juan dijo que no tenía que trabajar en el día de su santo
- 2 ¿Qué pasó con Juan? No sé, pero creo que está enfermo
3. ¿No me quieres encender la luz?
 - Por qué no vienes tú? Dijo que hoy quería cenar con mi papá
 - Siéntate y empieza a hablar.
 - La señora Hall comprobó huevos, leche, un pan y mantequilla para el desayuno
- ¿Qué hacías cuando te vi ayer? Yo estaba desayunando
- Había unos veinticuatro muchachos que no trajeron sus
bros a la escuela

podía traer a su esposa

10 No fui a Estados Unidos en marzo. Fui en abril.

EXERCISE 14

Dictado

1. Is your saint's day on the 21st of July?
2. Is your birthday on the 3rd of February?
3. What's the matter with that child?
4. Will you do me a favor and bring me the pencil I put on the kitchen-table?
5. It's a most time to beg n work
- Both of these eggs are bad
- I had to say the same word five times
6. Did you drink milk when you had breakfast?
7. He said he didn't have time to study his lesson
8. The first lesson was easy, but the second was hard.

Conversación. Conteste las siguientes preguntas

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo
y en negativo.



Lesson

VOCABULARY

to leave, left

to jump, jumped

**to get angry (at),
got angry (at),**

**to get mad (at),
got mad (at),**

to come back, came back

to lie down, lay down

to stand up, stood up

all that *all the que
other, others* *othr*

tired

later

selfish

asleep *asleep*

comfortable *comfərəbl*

chicken *chikn*

dog *dɒg*

cow

barn *ba:n*

manger *menɪdʒə*

hay *heɪ*

place *pleɪs*

field *fi:ld*

story *stɔ:ri*



IDIOMS

1. **Lie down.** Recuéstate, Échate
2. **Stand up.** Póngase de pie, Levantese
3. **Get out of here.** Vete de aquí, Lárgate de aquí
4. **Leave me alone.** Dejame en paz
5. **I don't care.** No me importa, Me es indiferente
6. **He's standing (up).** Él está parado
7. **He's lying down.** Él está recostado
8. **to be mad (at)** estar enojado/a
to be angry (at) estar enoja/o/a, con
9. **She's mad (angry) at me**

EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas

1. Buy my supper
2. Don't buy my supper
3. Her brother bought my supper
4. Her brother didn't buy my supper
5. His sister had to buy my supper
6. His sister didn't have to buy my supper
7. My father sold your car
8. My father didn't sell your car
9. Your sister drank a lot of milk
10. Your sister didn't drink a lot of milk
11. Did your sister drink a lot of milk?
12. Didn't your sister drink a lot of milk?
13. When did your sister drink a lot of milk?
14. Their sister wanted a lot
15. Their sister didn't want a lot
16. Did their sister want a lot?
17. Didn't their sister want a lot?
18. Why didn't their sister want a lot?
19. Our mother had to buy a loaf of bread
20. Our mother didn't have to buy a loaf of bread

Los pronombres objetivos

Los pronombres objetivos se colocan despues de los verbos y las preposiciones. Aprendalos y tijese que en el nominativo y el objetivo son iguales los pronombres **it** y **you**.

Nominativo		Objetivo
I		me me
you		you te, le, lo, la
he		him le, lo
she		her le, la
it		it lo, la
we		us nos
you		you les, los, las
they		them les, los, las

Pronombres objetivos usados después de verbos

1. I saw **him**.
2. He helped **you**.
3. They told **you**.
4. We asked **them**.
5. They called **us**.
6. My sister visited **her**.
7. You took **it**.
8. The teacher answered **me**.

Pronombres objetivos usados después de preposiciones

1. The child went with **her**.
2. She looked at **me**.
3. They spoke to **us**.
4. We talked to **them**.
5. He gave the money to **her**.
6. The boys laughed at **him**.
7. You looked for **it**.
8. My brother waited for **you**.

Llene los espacios con el pronombre de objeto entre parentesis y traduzca



LECCIÓN 3

Llene los espacios con la forma objetiva del pronombre que corresponde al sustantivo entre parentesis y traduzca

Ejemplo: He visits (his aunt) every week. He visits **her** every week.

He bought the chair.	in the garden
I gave the book to John.	at the market
He put the book in the box.	and put the book
He wrote the letter to Alice.	in the box
He bought the car for \$2500.	(do first)
His mother gave John a new car.	a new car
The teacher gave Henry a book.	and Alice
I gave the teacher a book.	in Spanish
He gave the books to the boys.	to the boys
He gave the books to me.	that I was mad
He gave the books to John and me.	now
He gave the books to my father and me.	for (my father and me)
I ate the cake.	in the box
I ate the cake at home.	at home
I ate the cake with Alice at home.	with Alice at home

con los sustantivos y pronombres objetivos

El verbo **like** se conjuga en inglés como cualquier otro verbo. Cuando no está seguido de una forma verbal, lo estará por un sustantivo o pronombre objetivo que se referirá a un sustantivo ya mencionado o sobreentendido. Estudie los ejemplos.

I like Mary.
Me gusta María.

I like her.
Me gusta (ella a mí)
I like you.
Me simpatizas.

You like John.
(a usted) Le gusta Juan.

You like him.
Le gusta (él a usted)

He likes the house.
(a él) Le gusta la casa.

He likes it.
Le gusta.

She likes these boys.
(a ella) Le simpatizan
estos muchachos.

She likes them.
Le simpatizan (a ella)

He likes those girls.
(a él) Le gustan esas
muchachas.

He likes them.
Le gustan (a él)

We like these dogs.
Nos gustan estos perros.

We like them.
Nos gustan.

You like the teachers.
(a ustedes) Les
simpatizan los profesores.

You like them.
Les simpatizan
(a ustedes)

They like Mexico.
(a ellos, ellas) Les gusta
México.

They like it.
Les gusta (a ellos, ellas)

They like you and Mary.
(a ellos, ellas) Les gustan
usted y María.

They like you.
Les gustan (ustedes a
ellos, ellas)

EXERCISE 4

Llene los espacios con la forma objetiva del pronombre que corresponde al sustantivo entre parentesis y traduzca.

- 1 I like (this girl) _____ a lot
Do you like (the house)
- 2 He says that he likes (John) _____
- 3 I know that he's going to like (the girls)
she likes (you and me)
- 4 He said that she liked (Paul and you)
- 5 Does he like (his new shoes) _____?
- 6 Did you like (that story) _____ ?
- 7 Do they like (my sister) _____ ?
- 8 They aren't going to like (these books)
- 9 They don't have to like (Peter and me) _____
- 10 He's going to like (your uncle) _____ a lot
- 11 Is he going to like (my aunt) _____ too?
- 12 Do you like (my new car) _____ ?
- 13 Do they like (the United States) _____ ?

El imperativo

Como ya sabe, el imperativo de la segunda persona singular y plural **you** (tu, usted, ustedes) se forma con el infinitivo sin la partícula **to**, suprimiendo el pronombre.

El imperativo con todas las otras personas se forma con la palabra **let**, seguida del pronombre objetivo, o del sustantivo y el infinitivo del verbo empleado sin la partícula **to**. Estudie los siguientes ejemplos y fíjese en las dos formas de la primera persona plural (**let us** y **let's**) y sus traducciones correspondientes.

Let me answer.
Answer.

Que conteste yo, Dejeme contestar.
Contesta (tu), Conteste (usted).

Let him answer.	Que conteste él, Déjelo contestar.
Let John answer.	Que conteste Juan, Deje que Juan conteste.
Let her answer.	Que conteste ella, Déjela contestar.
Let Mary answer.	Que conteste María, Deje que María conteste.
Let us answer.	Déjenos contestar.
Let's answer.	Contestemos, Vamos a contestar.
Answer.	Contesten (ustedes).
Let them answer.	Que contesten ellos (ellas).
Let the boys answer.	Déjelos (los) contestar.
Don't let me answer.	Que contesten los muchachos.
Don't answer.	Deje que contesten los muchachos.
Don't let him answer.	Que no conteste yo, No me deje contestar.
Don't let John answer.	No contestes, No conteste.
Don't let her answer.	Que no conteste él, No lo dejes contestar.
Don't let Mary answer.	Que no conteste Juan, No deje que Juan conteste.
Don't let us answer.	Que no conteste ella, No deje que ella conteste.
Let's not answer.	Que no conteste María, No deje que María conteste.
Don't answer.	No nos deje contestar.
Don't let them answer.	No contestemos, No vayamos a contestar.
Don't let the boys answer.	No contesten (ustedes).
	Que no contesten ellos (ellas),
	No los (las) deje que contesten.
	Que no contesten los muchachos,
	No deje que los muchachos contesten.

CH. 15. 1935

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones.

El uso del gerundio con preposiciones

En castellano se usa un infinitivo después de las preposiciones

En inglés es preciso usar el gerundio (la forma **ing** del verbo).

Note:

before going	antes de ir
without going	sin ir
after coming	después de venir
besides coming	además de venir

Aprenda las siguientes preposiciones.

beside	al lado de
besides	además de
far from	lejos de
in front of	delante de, enfrente de

behind	detrás de
near	cerca de
next to	junto a

EXERCISE 6

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca

My uncle sat (**a** lado de)
my father at the
table

My uncle sat (**junto a**)
my father at the
table

My uncle sat (**delante de**)
my father at the
table

My uncle sat (**lejos de**)
my father at the
table

My uncle sat (**cerca de**)
my father at the
table

My uncle sat (**detrás de**)
my father at the
table

(Además de trabajar
en la oficina, I teach
English)

Henry was standing (**enfrente de**)
the house
when you came

Mary doesn't like to sit (**cerca de**)
the window because it's cold

He saw your shoes (**detrás de**)
the sofa

11. (Además de) chicken, I ate candy

12. (Después de comer), we went to school

- 1. We live (*lejos de*) _____ Mexico City
- 2. Is Cuernavaca (*lejos de*) _____ Mexico City?
- 3. Please don't stand (*al lado de*) _____ me
- 4. Is that your car (*enfrente de*) _____ the office?
- 5. Why are you standing (*detrás de*) _____ all those people?
- 6. Is there a school (*cerca de*) _____ your house?
- 7. The barn isn't very (*lejos de*) _____ the house
- 8. If you stand (*detrás de*) _____ him, they can't see you
- 9. (*Además de comprar*) _____ this green pencil, I bought a red book
- 10. Come over here and sit (*al lado de*) _____ me
- 11. (*Además de*) _____ getting up early, I have to work late at night
- 12. Put your hat (*al lado de*) _____ Mary's books
- 13. She lay down for an hour (*antes de lavar*) _____ the curtains

EXERCISE 7

Práctica verbal

- 1. They always come back late
- 2. They don't always come back late
- 3. Do they always come back late?
- 4. Don't they always come back late?
- 5. Why do they always come back late?
- 6. They often came back late
- 7. They didn't often come back late
- 8. Did they often come back late?
- 9. Didn't they often come back late?
- 10. Why did they often come back late?
- 11. They're going to come back soon

1. E. E.
WHAT?

M. C. - M. C.
TO WHATEVER

etc. etc. etc.

DO YOU DANCE AT NIGHT?
DO YOU COME BACK AT NIGHT?

EXERCISES

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 7, usando formas de los verbos leave, jump, get angry (at), get mad (at), be angry (at), be mad (at), come back, lie down, stand up en oraciones cortas. Emplee un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use los adverbios de frecuencia y las palabras interrogativas when y what time cuando sea posible.

Lea y traduzca.

The dog in the manger

One warm day a dog was looking for a comfortable place to sleep.

He looked in the barn and saw some hay in a cow's manger. The dog knew that the hay was the cow's supper, but he jumped into it. The manger lay down on the hay and was soon asleep.

Sometime later the cow tired and hungry came back from the field where she had to work all day. She was thinking of the good supper she was going to find in the manger, but when she saw the dog lying on the hay she didn't know what to do.

"Wake up" the cow said to the dog. "I worked all day, and I'm very hungry. Let me eat my supper."

The dog got angry because the cow woke him up. He stood up in the manger and said to the cow "Get out of here and leave me alone. I don't care if this is your hay. I'm going to sleep here".

The cow said "You can't eat my hay and you don't want me to eat it. Why don't you let others have what you can't use? You're very selfish".

EXERCISE 10

Escriba en inglés.

túvo. ¿En mucho gusto. Que

que te de la lección se te des los matorrales.

— E se puso tan furioso con aquel perro que quería ver de lo.

Recuédate en el piso. No hay lugar en la cama.

E os tener tu maleta de zapatos aquí. ¿Qué clase va a comprar usted?

Regresémos temprano porque estoy muy cansado.

Lo siento pero no me puedo sentar junto a usted cuando comemos hoy.

11 Despues de la cena tomamos nuestra merienda.

EXERCISE 11

Dictado

- 1 I said, "Get out of the house and go to work."
- 2 Don't get mad at me.
- 3 Did you leave your car in front of my house last night?
- 4 Why did he have to come back on Wednesday?
- 5 He was so sick that he had to lie down.
- 6 Some of the boys stood up and the others sat down.
- 7 Did he leave the other book here for me?
- 8 Yes, he left it on the table in the living room.
- 9 Besides putting hay in the barn for the cow, I had to give the dog his meat.
- 10 Is the feed far from here? No, it's behind the barn.

EXERCISE 12

Conversación. Conteste las siguientes preguntas

- 1 When is your saint's day?
- 2 When is your birthday?
- 3 How old are you?
- 4 What's your name?
- 5 At what time is it?

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en el afirmativo y en el negativo.

- 1 Is the barn behind the house?
- 2 Is the house far from the barn?
- 3 Is the car in front of the house?
- 4 Is the store next to the house?
- 5 Is the store beside the house?
- 6 Is the store near the house?
- 7 Do you sit next to John?
- 8 Do you sit beside John?
- 9 Do you sit in front of John?
- 10 Did you sit far from John?
- 11 Did you sit behind John?
- 12 Did you sit near John?
- 13 Do you have two more books besides these?
- 14 Did the dog jump into (at) the cow's manger?
- 15 Do the dogs lie down?
- 16 Do you ever get angry?
- 17 Do you ever get mad?
- 18 Do you like to stand up?
- 19 Do you want to sit down?
- 20 Do you want to lie down?
- 21 Do you like him?
- 22 Does he like her?
- 23 Do you like them?
- 24 Does she like it?
- 25 Did you like her very much?
- 26 Did she like it?
- 27 Did your mother like him?
- 28 Did she like the curtains?
- 29 Did Ben's sister like the movies?
- 30 Did you like the United States?
- 31 Was there a lot of time?
- 32 Were there a lot of chickens?
- 33 Is there going to be a lot of water?
- 34 Is it going to be cold?
- 35 Are you going to be thirty six in October?

Lesson



VOCABULARY

to invite, invited

to call

to meet, met

to greet

to set, set

to hear, heard

to reply, replied

to answer

shallow

not deep

narrow

not wide

tall

long

interesting

fox

stork

plate

glass

mouth

claw

bill

knife

knives

fork

spoon

IDIOMS

1. **to set the table, set the table**

2. Come in.

Go in.

3. That's all right.



4. It doesn't matter. *No hace*
It doesn't make any difference.

5. as far as I know *según*

6. a little (milk)
a few (men)

7. to say good-bye (to) *despedirse de*
He said good-bye (to her)

8. to get to
He got to Mexico at six. *Llegó a México a las seis*
to get here (there) *Llegar*
He got here (there) early. *Llegó temprano*

Llegar a México a las seis
here
there

Traduzca estas oraciones y practique leyéndolas



Los pronombres posesivos

Aprenda los pronombres posesivos. En inglés no se usa el artículo antes de los pronombres posesivos.

mine	el mío, la mía, los míos, las mías
yours	el tuyo, la tuya, los tuyos, las tuyas
yours	(de usted) el suyo, la suya, los suyos, las suyas
his	(de él) el suyo, la suya, los suyos, las suyas
hers	(de ella) el suyo, la suya, los suyos, las suyas
ours	el nuestro, la nuestra, los nuestros, las nuestras
yours	(de ustedes) el suyo, la suya, los suyos, las suyas
theirs	(de ellos, ellas) el suyo, la suya, los suyos, las suyas

EXERCISE 2

Llene los espacios con el pronombre posesivo que corresponde a las palabras entre parentesis y traduzca.

- Henry forgot his hat, so he wore (my hat).
- She has (her book) - Why don't you have (your book) ?
- John found his money, but George can't find (his money).
- Alice has her English (our lesson) in the afternoon.
- I gave the money to Mr Smith because it's his money.
- This book isn't my book) It's (her book).

I saw my mother at the movies, but I didn't see (his mother).

8. My car is in the garage. Ca _____ .

9. That isn't our car (our car) _____ .

10. If you can't find your pencil, the girls can give you (their pencils) _____ .

11. This knife isn't (my knife) _____ . It's (this knife) _____ .

12. I work in my office, and he works in (his office) _____ .

13. I don't want to read _____ . want to read (her book) _____ .

14. I have your book, and you have (my book) _____ .

15. If I can't find my pencil, I'm going to take (their pencil) _____ .

16. This book isn't (your book) _____ . It's (their book) _____ .

17. She's going to wash her dress. Are you going to wash (your dress) _____ too?

18. My children are in the _____ but I don't see (your children) _____ .

19. I'm going to ask him if he can fix (my radio) _____ . Do you think he can fix (your radio) _____ too?

20. I turned off all my lights, but I didn't turn off (your lights) _____ .

Much, many, little, few

Aprenda estas palabras.

Singular	Plural
much mucho	many muchos
little poco	few pocos

Se usan las palabras **much** (mucho) y **little** (poco) antes de los sustantivos en singular. **Many** (muchos) y **few** (pocos) se usan antes de los sustantivos en plural. Recuerde el uso de los modismos **too much**, **too many** (pag. 44) y **so much, so many** (pág. 55).

Llene los espacios con much, many, little, few

This is a simple example of a live file.

To say, to tell

Se traducen los infinitivos **to say** y **to tell** como decir, pero hay una diferencia en el uso de los dos.

Generalmente se usan formas del verbo **tell** cuando sigue un pronombre, un sustantivo o un pronombre de objeto. Cuando ninguno de ellos sigue, entonces se utilizan formas del verbo **say**. Si el verbo va seguido de una preposición, también se emplean formas del verbo **say**. Cuando uno vaya a citar las palabras exactas de una persona, se usa el verbo **say**, ya sea solo, o seguido de una frase con la preposición **to**. Estudie los ejemplos.

1. I told him that I was going to put the book on the table.
2. He said, "I'm fine".
3. He said to me, "I'm fine".
4. She says that she can't go.
5. Did he tell John that he is sick?

EXERCISE 1

Llene los espacios con la forma correcta de los verbos **tell** y **say** y traduzca.

What did he _____ you?

that he was going to study

(1,2)

He _____, "Good morning
your mother?"

Her that you're sick?

my mother that I'm sick

Why, I do _____ me that?

9. We _____ Mary and Alice everything

10. Don't _____ me

11. He _____ that he was going my father,
but he didn't _____ him

12. I didn't _____ that I didn't want to go
that I couldn't go

13. I don't know why you _____ that

14. When I see them, I'm going _____ them what you
said

15. What did he _____ you? He _____ us that it
was time to eat

16. I don't want _____ John that he can't go

17. She only _____ that we needed a telephone

18. Didn't you _____ us that your name was Robert?

19. We couldn't hear what the teacher was

20. What did you _____?

Preposiciones

Aprenda estas preposiciones.

until	hasta (<i>empleado con tiempo</i>)
as far as	hasta (<i>empleado con distancia</i>)
above	arriba, arriba de
over	directamente encima de
below	abajo, debajo de
under	directamente debajo de
close	cerca
close to	cerca de
near	cerca, cerca de
toward	hacia
all over	por todo

EXERCISE 5

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca.

1. I waited for you (hasta) _____ four o'clock, but you
didn't come
2. Put your chair (cerca de) _____ mine
3. They walked (hacia) _____ the city
4. The gift (de arriba de) _____ the table isn't very good
5. Mr Rogers lives (debajo de) _____ me on the third
floor
6. We sat very (cerca de) _____ the teacher, but we
couldn't hear
7. I'm not going to go (hasta) _____ tomorrow
8. They could see the city (abajo de) _____ them
(que yo sepa) _____ I know, he didn't work
yesterday
9. Mother put the picture on the wall (arriba de)
the sofa
10. Fred found his shoes (debajo de) _____ the bed
11. That dog came (hacia) _____ me, and I was afraid
Henry's going with me (hasta) _____ New York
Good-bye (hasta) _____ Tuesday
12. Please don't turn on the light (de arriba de)
my bed
13. John put his hat (encima de) _____ the letter
I'm going to wash the wash (debajo de) _____ the
window
14. My book is (debajo de) _____ yours
15. She has two floors (abajo de) _____ him
I'm going to put my book (debajo de) _____ yours
16. Helen walked with them (hasta) _____ the store
17. The wall (arriba de) _____ that chair is dirty
18. We live (en) _____ 256 Water Street
19. The water ran all (por) _____ the floor on Friday
afternoon
20. She said there was a man (debajo de) _____ her bed

EXERCISE 6

Práctica verbal

16. ~~Do we have to invite them?~~
17. ~~Do we have to invite them?~~
18. ~~Do we have to invite them?~~
19. ~~Do we have to invite them?~~
20. ~~Do we have to invite them?~~
21. ~~Do we have to invite them?~~
22. ~~Do we have to invite them?~~
23. ~~Do we have to invite them?~~
24. ~~Do we have to invite them?~~
25. ~~Do we have to invite them?~~
26. ~~Do we have to invite them?~~
27. ~~Do we have to invite them?~~
28. ~~Do we have to invite them?~~
29. ~~Do we have to invite them?~~
30. ~~Do we have to invite them?~~
31. ~~Do we have to invite them?~~
32. ~~Do we have to invite them?~~
33. ~~Do we have to invite them?~~
34. ~~Do we have to invite them?~~
35. ~~Do we have to invite them?~~

16. ~~We have to invite them.~~
17. ~~We have to invite them.~~
18. ~~We have to invite them.~~
19. ~~We have to invite Mary.~~
20. ~~We have to invite Mary.~~
21. ~~We have to invite Mary.~~
22. ~~We have to invite Mary.~~
23. ~~We have to invite Mary.~~
24. ~~We have to invite Mary.~~
25. ~~We have to invite Mary.~~
26. ~~We have to invite Mary.~~
27. ~~We have to invite Mary.~~
28. ~~We have to invite Beto.~~
29. ~~We don't have to invite Beto.~~
30. ~~Do we have to invite Beto?~~
31. ~~Don't we have to invite Beto?~~
32. ~~Why do we have to invite Beto?~~



EXERCISE 7

Practica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 6, usando formas de los verbos **meet, set, set the table, reply, hear, get to, get here (there), say good-bye (to)** en oraciones cortas. Emplee un sustantivo o un pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas **where y when** cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 8

Lea y traduzca.

The fox and the stork

One day a fox met his friend, the stork. After they talked for a few minutes, the fox asked the stork if she could come to his house on Sunday.

"Certainly", replied the stork. "I can get there before twelve o'clock".

"Good", said the fox. "I'm going to invite you to have dinner with me".

On Sunday morning the stork went to the fox's house. When she got there, the fox was setting the table.

"Come in", said the fox. "and sit down. Dinner is almost ready. We're going to eat in a few minutes".

The fox put some flowers in a vase and set the vase on the table. Then he put two shallow plates on the table, and beside each plate he put only one fork and a spoon.

"Now", said the fox, "put your chair close to the table. It's time to eat, and dinner is ready. I'm going to bring the soup from the kitchen".

The fox went into the kitchen and came back with the soup. He put some soap in each plate and began to eat.

The stork couldn't drink the soap from the shallow plate with her long bill, so she was hungry all afternoon.

When the stork said good-bye to the fox, the fox said, "You didn't eat very much. I'm sorry that you didn't like the soup".

"That's all right", answered the stork. "It doesn't matter. It was a very interesting day, and I want you to come to my house next Sunday afternoon and have dinner with me".

The next Sunday the fox got to the stork's house at twelve o'clock. When the stork opened the door, she said, "Come in and sit down at the table. Dinner is ready".

Then she set two tall, narrow glasses on the table, put some soup in each glass, and set one of the glasses in front of the fox.

The stork put her long bill in the tall glass and drank and drank, but the fox couldn't put his big mouth in the narrow glass, so he was hungry all afternoon.

When the fox said good-bye the stork said, "I see that you ate very little soup. Do you want to hear that I'm sorry (cuanto lo siento)?".

EXERCISE 9

Escriba en inglés.

- 1 Legíle antes que usted
- 2 Por supuesto, este libro es mío
- 3 Lo conocí a él en Acapulco el año pasado
- 4 ¿Por qué no me dijo que iba a Estados Unidos dentro de (in) unos poc
- 5 Había poca gente
- 6 No querí
- 7 No irem
- 8 Caro que no importa si él regresa
- 9 Cuando llegamos a la puerta, él dijo Pase
- 10 Que yo sepa, él no estaba usando el teléfono

EXERCISE 10

Dictado

1

We got to school at eight-thirty, but we were late.

3. Did you meet her in Taxco last week?

4

Let's not go to the movies tonight. Let's read this interesting book.

6. If he doesn't have too much to do, let him help us.

7. Stand up. I want to see if your dress is too long.

8. Mary doesn't like to live on this narrow street.

9. If you get home on Saturday, come to see me in the afternoon.

10

that's all right.

EXERCISE 11

Conversación. Conteste las siguientes preguntas.

1. When is your saint's day?

2. When is your birthday?

3. What time is it?

4. How old are you?

5. Where do you live?

6. Who set the table?

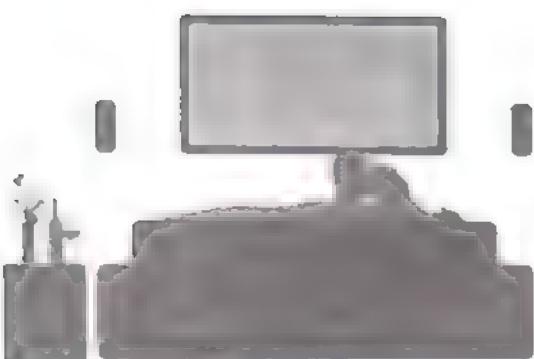
7. What time did you get to the office?

8. What time did you get home?

9. When did you get here?

10. When can you get there?

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en el afirmativo
y en el negativo.



Lesson

VOCABULARY

to lose, lost

to win, won

to start, started

to close, closed

to stop, stopped

to listen (to), listened (to)

rabbit

turtle

animal

race

grass

tree

eye

cup

saucer

cake

coffee

apple

IDIOMS

1. **to go to sleep**

2. **to go to bed**

3. **to get sleepy**

4. **after a while**

5. **What color is it?**

It's blue.

6. **He went out of town**

He's out of town.



He was out of town. Él estaba fuera de la ciudad
7. He started home. El salió para su casa
8. I listened to the radio. Oí el radio

EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas

1. Jump over him (por encima)
2. Don't jump over him
3. Let's jump over it
4. Let's not jump over it
5. Let him jump over the fence
6. Don't let him jump over the fence
7. Let them jump over me
8. Don't let them jump over me
9. Those men hear you
10. Those men don't hear you
11. Do those men hear you?
12. Don't those men hear you?
13. These women met me yesterday
14. These women didn't meet me yesterday
15. Did these women meet me yesterday?
16. Didn't these women meet me yesterday?
17. That girl is going to lie down
18. That girl isn't going to lie down
19. Is that girl going to lie down?
20. Isn't that girl going to lie down?

Los pronombres y adjetivos indefinidos some, any, no, none

some	algun, alguno(s)	no	no, ningun
any	algun; alguno(s)	none	ninguno
not... any	no; ninguno; ningún		

El empleo de estas palabras en inglés es en varias ocasiones idiomático y por lo tanto muchas veces no se puede traducir. Es preciso siempre tener presente tanto en el estudio de estas palabras como en las siguientes, que el inglés no permite doble negación.

Some

Se emplea la palabra **some** como adjetivo, o como pronombre cuando el verbo y el sentido de la oración son afirmativos. Como adjetivo, **some** siempre va acompañado de sustantivo, y como pronombre, siempre se refiere a algo ya mencionado o sobreentendido. Estudie las siguientes oraciones:

(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	1. He has some books.	Él tiene algunos libros.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	2. He has some	Él tiene algunos.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	3. He wants some coffee.	El quiere café.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	4. He wants some .	El quiere.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	5. Some of the boys came.	Algunos de los muchachos vinieron.

Any, not... any

Se emplea la palabra **any** como adjetivo o pronombre cuando el verbo está en negativo o cuando la oración está en interrogativo. Como adjetivo, **any** siempre va acompañado de un sustantivo y como pronombre, siempre se refiere a algo ya mencionado o sobreentendido.

Acuérdese usted de que el inglés no permite doble negación y fíjese en las traducciones de los ejemplos.

(verbo negativo)	1. He doesn't have any book.	El no tiene ningun libro.
(verbo negativo)	2. He doesn't have any .	El no tiene ninguno .
(verbo negativo)	3. He doesn't want any coffee.	El no quiere cafe.
(verbo negativo)	4. He doesn't want any .	El no quiere (café).
(oración interrogativa)	5. Does he have any books?	¿Tiene algunos libros?
(oración interrogativa)	6. Does he have any ?	¿Tiene algunos?
(oración interrogativa negativa)	7. Doesn't he want any coffee?	¿No quiere café?
(oración interrogativa negativa)	8. Doesn't he want any ?	¿No quiere?

EXERCISE 2

Llene los espacios con **any** o **some** y traduzca

Se usa en las palabras **no** y **none** cuando el verbo está en afirmativo y el sentido de la oración es negativo. Dado que **no** es un adjetivo siempre irá acompañado de un sustantivo y puesto que **none** es un pronombre, no llevará ningún sustantivo sino que se refiere a algo ya mencionado o sobreentendido. Las palabras **no** y **none** equivalen a **not... any**, la correlación **not... any** es mucho más usual.

Recuerde usted que el inglés no permite doble negación y fíjese en las traducciones de los ejemplos.

verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo	1. He has no book (He doesn't have any book.)	El no tiene ningún libro
verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo)	2. He has none (He doesn't have any .)	El no tiene ninguno
verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo)	3. He wants no coffee. (He doesn't want any coffee.)	El no quiere café.
verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo)	4. He wants none (He doesn't want any .)	El no quiere (café).
verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo	5. None of the boys came	Ninguno de los muchachos vino.

EXERCISE 3

Llene los espacios con **no o none** y traduzca

1. He says he has book
2. Did he say he has ?
3. No, he says he has
4. Did he say he had pencil?
5. No, he said he had book
6. We have books
7. How much money do you have? I have
8. How much money do you have? I have more
9. How much time do you have? I have
10. How much time do you have? I have time

EXERCISE 4

Llene los espacios con **any, some, no, none** y traduzca

1. Do you see Americans?
2. No, I don't see
3. I saw in Acapulco (afirmativo)
4. Didn't you see in the Hotel del Prado?
5. No, I didn't see in the Hotel del Prado, but I saw on the street
6. I saw Americans (negativo)
7. No, I saw
8. Do you have children?
9. No, we have
10. No, we don't have children
11. Yes, we have children
12. No, we don't have children, but they have

13. They have _____ children (*afirmativo*), but we have

14. We have _____ children (*negativo*), but they have

15. We don't have _____, but they have

16. Does John have _____ brothers?

17. No, he doesn't have _____ brothers, but I have

18. No, John has _____ brothers, but he has
sisters

19. Do you have _____ sisters?

20. Yes, I have _____ sisters, but _____ brothers

21. No, I don't have _____ brothers, but I have
sisters

22. No, I have _____ brothers

23. No, I haven't

24. I have _____ brothers (*afirmativo*)

25. Yes, I have _____

Something, anything, not... anything, nothing

something	algo, alguna cosa
anything	algo, alguna cosa
not... anything	nada, ninguna cosa
nothing	nada, ninguna cosa

La regla para el empleo de las siguientes palabras es igual a la que hemos visto anteriormente.

Se emplea **something** cuando el verbo y el sentido de la oración están en afirmativo. Se emplea **anything** cuando la oración tiene un verbo en negativo o cuando la oración es interrogativa.

Se emplea **nothing** cuando el verbo es afirmativo pero el sentido de la oración es negativo. **Not... anything** equivale a **nothing**, aquél es mucho más usual.

Recuerde usted que el inglés no permite doble negación. Fíjese en las traducciones de los ejemplos.

(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	1. He wants something .	El quiere algo.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	2. Something happened.	Algo pasó.
(verbo negativo)	3. He doesn't want anything	No quiere nada.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo)	4. He wants nothing	No quiere nada.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo)	5. Nothing happened.	No pasó nada. (Nada pasó.)
(oración interrogativa)	6. Does he want anything ?	¿Quiere algo?
(oración interrogativa negativa)	7. Doesn't he want anything ?	¿No quiere nada (algo)?

Llene los espacios con **anything**, **something**, **nothing** y traduzca

4. She has _____ to do (negativo)
5. Don't you have _____ to do?
6. No, I don't have _____ to do
7. I have _____ to do (negativo)
8. I have _____ to do (afirmativo)
9. Did he buy _____ in New York?
10. Yes, he bought _____ in New York
11. No, he didn't buy _____ in New York
12. No, he bought _____ in New York
13. Did she see _____ under the bed?
14. Yes, she saw _____ under the bed
15. No, she didn't see _____ under the bed
16. No, she saw _____ under the bed
17. Did you put _____ in your coffee?
18. Yes, I put _____ in my coffee
19. No, I didn't put _____ in my coffee
20. No, I put _____ in my coffee
21. Did you hear _____?
22. No, I didn't hear _____
23. He said he heard _____ (afirmativo)
24. I don't think he heard _____
25. He said he heard _____ (negativo)
26. Did you have _____ to eat this morning?
27. No, we didn't have _____ to eat this morning, but
we had _____ to eat last night
28. We had _____ to eat this morning (negativo)
29. We had _____ to eat last night (afirmativo)
30. Did she tell you _____?
31. Did she say _____ to you?
32. Yes, she said _____ to me
33. No, she didn't say _____ to me
34. No, she said _____ to me
35. Didn't she say _____ to you?

Somebody (someone), anybody (anyone), not... anybody (anyone), nobody (no one)

somebody (someone)	alguien, alguna persona
anybody (anyone)	alguien, alguna persona
not... anybody (anyone)	nadie, ninguna persona
nobody (no one)	nadie, ninguna persona

La regla para el empleo de las siguientes palabras es igual a la que hemos visto anteriormente.

Se emplea **somebody (someone)** cuando el verbo y el sentido de la oración están en afirmativo. Se emplea **anybody (anyone)** cuando la oración tiene un verbo en negativo o cuando la oración es interrogativa.

Se emplea **nobody (no one)** cuando el verbo está en afirmativo, pero el sentido de la oración es negativo. **Not... anybody (anyone)** equivale a **nobody (no one)**, aquellos son mucho más usuales.

Recuerde usted que el inglés no permite doble negación y fíjese en las traducciones de los ejemplos.

(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	1. He saw somebody .	Él vio a alguien.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	2. Someone called.	Alguien llamó.
(verbo negativo)	3. He didn't see anybody .	No vio a nadie.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo)	4. He saw nobody .	No vio a nadie.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo)	5. No one came.	Nadie vino. (No vino nadie.)
(oración interrogativa)	6. Did he see anybody ?	¿Vio él a alguien?

(oración interrogativa)	7. Didn't he see anyone ?	¿No vio él a nadie (a alguien)?
(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	8. Somebody said something .	Alguien dijo algo.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo)	9. Nobody said anything .	Nadie dijo nada.

EXERCISE 6

Llene los espacios con **anybody** (**anyone**), **somebody** (**someone**), **nobody** (**no one**) y traduzca

1. Did _____ come this afternoon?
2. Yes, _____ came this afternoon
3. No, _____ came this afternoon
4. I didn't see _____
5. _____ was there (*negativo*)
6. _____ was there. (*afirmativo*)
7. Wasn't _____ there?
8. No, _____ was there
9. Don't tell _____
10. No, I'm not going to tell _____
11. Did you tell _____?
12. No, I told _____
13. No, I didn't tell _____
14. You can ask _____
15. You can't ask _____
16. Can't you ask _____?
17. Don't ask _____
18. He's going to visit _____
19. Is he going to visit _____?
20. No, he isn't going to visit _____
21. No, he's going to visit _____

22. We see _____ in the garden (ne)
23. We don't see _____ in the garde
24. We see _____ in the garden (afirmativo)
25. Can't we see _____ in the garden?
26. _____ in the garden
27.
28. They talked to _____ (negativo)
29. Did they talk to _____?
30. No, they didn't talk to _____
31. Why didn't they talk to _____?
32. Do you know _____ in Monterrey?
33. Yes, I know _____ there
34. No, I know _____ in Monterrey
35. No, don't know _____ in Monterrey

**Somewhere (some place), anywhere
(any place), not... anywhere (any place),
nowhere (no place)**

somewhere (some place)	alguna parte, algun lado
anywhere (any place)	alguna parte, algun lado
not... anywhere (any place)	ninguna parte, ningún lado
nowhere (no place)	ninguna parte, ningun lado

La regla para el empleo de las siguientes palabras es igual a la que hemos visto anteriormente.

Se emplea **somewhere (some place)** cuando el verbo y el sentido de la oración están en afirmativo. Se emplea **anywhere (any place)** cuando la oración tiene el verbo en negativo o cuando la oración es interrogativa.

Se emplea **nowhere (no place)** cuando el verbo está en afirmativo pero el sentido de la oración es negativo. **Not...** **anywhere (any place)** equivalen a **nowhere (no place)**; aquellos son mucho más usuales.

Recuerde usted que el inglés no permite doble negación y fíjese en las traducciones de los ejemplos

(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	1. He went some place.	Él fue a alguna parte.
(verbo negativo)	2. He didn't go anywhere.	Él no fue a ningún lado.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo)	3. He went nowhere.	Él no fue a ningún lado.
(oración interrogativa)	4. Did he go anywhere?	¿Fue él a alguna parte?
(oración interrogativa)	5. Didn't he go anywhere?	¿No fue él a ninguna (a alguna) parte?
(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	6. Somebody went some place.	Alguien fue a alguna parte.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo)	7. Nobody went anywhere.	Nadie fue a ningún lado.

EXERCISE 7

Llene los espacios con anywhere (any place), somewhere (some place), nowhere (no place) y traduzca.

yesterday (afirmativo)

esterday?

No he didn't take her _____ yesterday

8. No, he never takes her _____.
9. Why doesn't he ever take her _____?
10. Take her _____ - (afirmativo)
11. Don't take her.
12. Never take her.
13. He's going to put it _____.
14. He isn't going to put it _____.
15. Is he going to put it _____.
16. Isn't he going to put it _____.?
17. Let him go _____ with her.
18. Don't let him go _____ with her.
19. Let's go _____ tonight.
20. Let's not go _____ tonight.
21. Nobody went _____ last night.
22. Bob went _____ last night.
23. Did you go _____ last night?
24. Why didn't you go _____ on Sunday?
25. I didn't go _____ on Sunday, but I went
or Saturday.

Everything, everybody (everyone) everywhere (every place)

everything	todo, todas las cosas
everybody (everyone)	todos, todo el mundo
everywhere (every place)	por, a, en todas partes

Se emplean las palabras **everything**, **everybody (everyone)**, **everywhere (every place)** en oraciones afirmativas, negativas, interrogativas o interrogativas negativas.

Las palabras **everybody (everyone)**, **everything** siempre llevan el verbo en singular. Estudie las siguientes oraciones

(afirmativo)	1. He has everything .	Él tiene todo.
(afirmativo)	2. Everybody is sick.	Todo el mundo está mal (enfermo).
(interrogativo)	3. Is everyone here?	¿Están todos aquí?
(interrogativo negativo)	4. Isn't everyone here?	¿No están todos aquí?
(negativo)	5. He didn't look everywhere .	El no busco por todas partes.
(interrogativo)	6. Did he look everywhere ?	¿Buscó él por todas partes?

EXERCISE 8

Llene los espacios, con **everything**, **everybody** (**everyone**), **everywhere** (**every place**), y traduzca.

1. Do you have (todo)
2. Is (todas) here?
3. (Todo el mundo) wants to go
4. Did you look (por todas partes)? ?
5. We looked for the children (por todos lados)

6. Did you eat (todo)
7. Is (todos) listening to me?
8. There are grass and trees (por todos lados)
9. (todo el mundo)

10. (Todos) is
11. (Todo) happens to him
12. We saw John's parents (por todos sitios)

ing the same case on

22

23 →

24 He had friends (en todas partes)

25 (Todo el mundo) ____ is doing

Verbos y preposiciones

Estudie los siguientes verbos y preposiciones

1. **to go out** salir

He went out. Él salió.

2. **to go out of** salir de

He went out of the room. El salió del cuarto.

3. **to look out** asomarse

He looked out. Él se asomó.

4. **to look out of** asomarse por

He looked out of the window. Él se asomó por la ventana

5. **to take (something) out** sacar (algo)

He took the flowers out. Saco las flores.

6. **to take (something) out of** sacar (algo) de

He took the flowers out of the vase. Saco las flores del florero.

7. **out of** fuera de

8. **outside** afuera (*de un local*), fuera de

9. **up** arriba, hacia arriba

10. **down** abajo, hacia abajo

EXERCISE 9

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cambielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

1. He goes out of town every Sunday
2. He went out of town last week
3. They go out about nine o'clock
4. They went out yesterday for an hour
5. She can look out of the window
6. She looked out of the door
7. She's looking out of the window
8. She was going to look out of the window
9. You took something out
10. He took the flowers out of the vase
11. He was taking the bed out of the bedroom
12. He's going to take the chair out of the living room

EXERCISE 10

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca

1. My husband went (salio de) _____ town yesterday
2. Do you want to go (salir de) _____ town on your _____ day?
3. He was walking (caminando abajo) _____ the street when I saw him
4. I looked (mirando abajo) _____, but I didn't see anything
5. He looked (mirando arriba) _____, but he didn't see anybody
6. Don't look (mira arriba) _____, look (mira abajo)
7. Why don't you go (sales de) _____ town next week?
8. They're (fuera de) _____ the city
9. Te (the child) to wait (afuera)
10. The man's waiting (afuera)
11. Come (bajate) _____ from that tree

12 She was very tired when she came (subio)

13 She looked (se asomó) _____, but she didn't see _____ anything

14 You can see the school from here if you look (se asoma por) _____ that window

15 Why did you look (te asomaste) ?

16 I want to sleep, so please take the children (saca) _____

17 I'm going to take the glasses (sacar de) _____ the dining room and wash them

18 How many did you take (saco) ?

19 She took the bread (saco de) _____ the kitchen

20 I want to take that rug (sacar de) _____ the house

21 She was sick yesterday and couldn't go (salir de) _____ her room

22 I went (saí) _____ with a very nice girl last night

23 Are you going to go (salir) _____ with her tonight?

24 I can see them if I look (me asomo por) _____ the tree

25 Why are you taking our dresses (sacando) ?

26 If you aren't feeling well, don't go (salgas)

27 Don't he used to look (asomarse por) _____ the window

28 Don't take that chair (sacar de) _____ the living room

EXERCISE 11

Práctica verbal

- 1 He always loses them
- 2 He doesn't always lose them
- 3 Does he always lose them?
- 4 Does he always lose them?
- 5 Why does he always lose them?
- 6 He isn't always
- 7 He doesn't lose it at school

8. Did he lose it at school?
9. Didn't he lose it at school?
10. How did he lose it at school?
11. He's going to lose everything
12. He isn't going to lose everything
13. Is he going to lose everything?
14. Isn't he going to lose everything?
15. How is he going to lose everything?
16. He was losing the race
17. He wasn't losing the race
18. Was he losing the race?
19. Wasn't he losing the race?
20. Why was he losing the race?
21. He wanted to lose both
22. He didn't want to lose both
23. Did he want to lose both?
24. Didn't he want to lose both?
25. Why did he want to lose both?
26. He could lose this one
27. He couldn't lose this one
28. Could he lose this one?
29. Couldn't he lose this one?
30. Why couldn't he lose this one?
31. He had to lose it
32. He didn't have to lose it
33. Did he have to lose it?
34. Didn't he have to lose it?
35. Why did he have to lose it?

EXERCISE 12

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 11 usando formas de los verbos **win, start, close, go to sleep, go to bed, stop, listen (to), get sleepy** en oraciones cortas. Empiece un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas **how** y **why** cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 13

Lea y traduzca.

The rabbit and the turtle

A rabbit was always laughing at a turtle because he couldn't run very fast. The turtle never got mad at the rabbit when the rabbit laughed at him. One day the rabbit said to the turtle, "All the animals here know that you can run very fast, so let's run a race".

All the other animals began to laugh at the turtle because they knew that he was very slow, and they thought he was afraid to run a race with the rabbit.

Then the turtle began to get angry. "I'm tired of everyone saying that I'm slow", he said, "and if the rabbit wants to run a race, I'm ready".

"You can start here", said the fox, and run as far as that big tree over there in the next field. "We're going to be there to meet the one who finishes the race first".

"O.K.", said the turtle. "Let's start the race".

The rabbit started to run very fast, and soon he was so far from the turtle that he couldn't see him.

"I'm going to stop for a few minutes and wait until the turtle gets here", said the rabbit. So he sat down on the grass under a big tree.

After a while he began to get sleepy, so he lay down on the grass, closed his eyes, and went to sleep.

Sometime later the turtle, going very slowly, passed by the tree and saw the rabbit asleep under it. The rabbit slept and slept. When he woke up, he saw all the animals under the big tree in the field, and he heard the fox telling the other animals that the turtle won the race.

The rabbit ran to the tree, but of course he got there too late. The fox said to him, "You lost the race and the turtle won it".

EXERCISE 14

Escriba en inglés. Use las palabras **some** y **any** siempre que sea posible.

1. ¿Encontraste a alguien en la calle?
2. No, no encontré a nadie.
3. Él me dijo que tenía (a gunas) manzanas.
4. ¿Les diste a ellos café?
5. No, no es el café.
6. ¿Dónde están todos?
7. María tiene algo para usted, pero nada para mí.
8. Legaremos a México el 13 de septiembre.

11. Nadie come nada.
12. Todos van a ir a alguna parte.

EXERCISE 15

Dictado

on the 5th of July

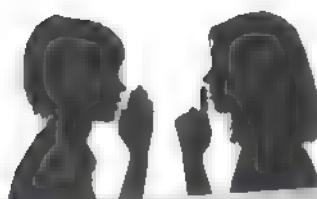
2. Nobody came to visit me on Sunday.
3. Everybody likes my new blue suit.
4. There wasn't any coffee, so my mother went into the kitchen to make some.
5. Do you ever get sleepy before ten o'clock?

until eleven-thirty

 7. Don't you see those ants coming toward you?
 - 8.
 9. We stopped in front of your house last night and saw you looking out of the window.

Conversación. Conteste las siguientes preguntas.

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo
y en negativo



VOCABULARY

1. **to show, showed** m ostro, enseñar, enseño
2. **to hurry, hurried** apresurarse, se apresuró
3. **to kill, killed** matar
4. **to cut, cut** cortar, corté
5. **to become, became** ser, llegó
6. **to return, returned** volver, ponerse, se puso
7. **as** mientras, cuando
8. **while** mientras
9. **once** una vez
10. **again** otra vez
11. **busy** ocupado

12. **rich** ric
13. **poor** pobre
14. **pure**
15. **beautiful** hermoso
16. **gold** oro
17. **golden** de oro
18. **goose**
19. **geese**
20. **farm** granja
21. **farmer** granjero
22. **food** alimento
23. **comida**
24. **another** otro
25. **hand** mano

IDIOMS

1. **to lay eggs, laid eggs**
2. **to get rich, got rich**
3. **at once** de inmediato
4. **Hurry (up).** Apresúrate



5. I'm in a hurry. Estoy de prisa. Tengo prisa.
6. scrambled eggs huevos revueltos
fried eggs huevos fritos
boiled eggs huevos cocidos
7. to be about tratar de
What's the book about?
What's it about? ¿De qué trata?
It's about animals. Trata de animales.
8. not... either no tampoco
I didn't go either

EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. Let them win
2. Don't let them win
3. What's the story about?
4. The story is about a farmer
5. The story isn't about a farmer
6. Is the story about a farmer?
7. Isn't the story about a farmer?
8. What was it about?
9. It was about a poor farmer
10. It wasn't about a poor farmer
11. Was it about a poor farmer?
12. Wasn't it about a poor farmer?
13. That goose laid an egg yesterday
14. That goose didn't lay an egg yesterday
15. Did that goose lay an egg yesterday?
16. Didn't that goose lay an egg yesterday?
17. He's listening to the radio
18. He isn't listening to the radio
19. Is he listening to the radio?
20. Isn't he listening to the radio?

El equivalente de ¿no es verdad?

Para traducir las preguntas **¿no es verdad?, ¿verdad?, ¿no?, ¿no es así?** con las que se pide asentimiento o confirmación, se repite el pronombre (o el pronombre correspondiente al sustantivo) y se usa el auxiliar que se emplearía para poner el verbo en negativo.

Si el primer verbo de la oración es afirmativo, el auxiliar en la pregunta corta estará en negativo. Si el primer verbo es negativo, el auxiliar en la pregunta corta estará en afirmativo. Estudie los siguientes ejemplos.

1. It's clean, isn't it?
It isn't clean, is it?
2. There's time, isn't there?
There isn't any time, is there?
3. He's eating, isn't he?
He isn't eating, is he?
4. They're going to come, aren't they?
They aren't going to come, are they?
5. You were writing, weren't you?
You weren't writing, were you?
6. I have to eat, don't I?
I don't have to eat, do I?
7. The car works, doesn't it?
The car doesn't work, does it?
8. Henry likes to teach, doesn't he?
Henry doesn't like to teach, does he?
9. John's sister went, didn't she?
John's sister didn't go, did she?
10. Your brother wanted to sleep, didn't he?
Your brother didn't want to sleep, did he?
11. John can win, can't he?
John can't win, can he?
12. Mary and I could study, couldn't we?
Mary and I couldn't study, could we?

EXERCISE 2

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones.

1. Tú trabajas en una tienda, ¿verdad?
2. No trabajas en una tienda, ¿verdad?
3. Trabajaste en una tienda, ¿verdad?
4. No trabajaste en una tienda, ¿verdad?
5. Él va a traer el dinero, ¿verdad?
6. Él no va a traer el dinero, ¿verdad?
7. Él iba a traer el dinero, ¿verdad?
8. Él no iba a traer el dinero, ¿verdad?
9. Ella está regresando, ¿verdad?
10. Ella no está regresando, ¿verdad?
11. Ella estaba regresando, ¿verdad?
12. El a no estaba regresando, ¿verdad?
13. Podemos olvidar, ¿verdad?
14. No podemos olvidar, ¿verdad?
15. Pudimos olvidar, ¿verdad?
16. No pudimos olvidar, ¿verdad?
17. A ustedes les gusta oír el radio, ¿verdad?
18. A ustedes no les gusta oír el radio, ¿verdad?
19. A ustedes les gustó oír el radio, ¿verdad?
20. A ustedes no les gustó oír el radio, ¿verdad?
21. E os quieren saber, ¿verdad?
22. E os no quieren saber, ¿verdad?
23. Elos quisieron saber, ¿verdad?
24. Ellos no quisieron saber, ¿verdad?
25. Juan tiene que levantarse temprano, ¿verdad?
26. Juan no tiene que levantarse temprano, ¿verdad?
27. Juan tuvo que levantarse temprano, ¿verdad?
28. Juan no tuvo que levantarse temprano, ¿verdad?
29. María entiende el inglés, ¿verdad?
30. María no entiende el inglés, ¿verdad?
31. María entendió el inglés, ¿verdad?
32. María no entendió el inglés, ¿verdad?

33. Las muchachas se ponen sus vestidos, ¿verdad?

34. Las muchachas no se ponen sus vestidos, ¿verdad?

35. Las muchachas se pusieron sus vestidos, ¿verdad?

36. _____

37. Puedo escribir, ¿verdad?

38. No puedo escribir, ¿verdad?

39. Pude escribir, ¿verdad?

40. No pude escribir, ¿verdad?

41. Alicia y yo ayudamos, ¿verdad?

42. Alicia y yo no ayudamos, ¿verdad?

43. Alicia y yo ayudábamos, ¿verdad?

44. Alicia y yo no ayudábamos, ¿verdad?

45. Usted y María se lavan, ¿verdad?

46. Usted Y María no se lavan, ¿verdad?

47. Usted y María se lavaron, ¿verdad?

48. Usted y María no se lavaron, ¿verdad?

49. Hay un libro, ¿verdad?

50. No hay un libro, ¿verdad?

51. Había dos muchachos, ¿verdad?

52. No había dos muchachos, ¿verdad?

EXERCISE 3

Llene los espacios con el equivalente correcto de
¿verdad? y traduzca.

1. It doesn't make any difference, _____ ?

2. It's time to go, _____ ?

3. Waiter doesn't have anything to do, _____ ?

4. It was Miss Stewart who turned on the TV, _____ ?
You were waiting for somebody, _____ ?

5. It's very late, _____ ?

6. There isn't any room, _____ ?

7. _____ yesterday, _____ ?

15 Can I get my grandmother

To the teacher

Although prepositions will, normally, always govern the objective case, **whom** should not be used in conversational English as the object of a preposition that ends a sentence.

The tendency, when speaking English, is to use the nominative form **who** to introduce direct and indirect questions. Observe the following sentences.

Who are you going to the movies with? ()

Who have you been looking for? ()

I asked him **who** he was talking to. ()

Las preposiciones al final de la oración

Las preposiciones tales como **at**, **to**, **of**, **for**, **from**, **with**, **about** que se colocan al principio de las preguntas en español, en inglés van al final. Estudie las siguientes oraciones:

1. **What's it made of?** ¿De qué es?
2. **What** are you laughing **at**? ¿De qué te ríes?
3. **Who** are you going **with**? ¿Con quien vas?

4. **Where** did he come **from**? ¿De donde vino él?
5. **What** are you looking **for**? ¿Qué busca usted?
6. **What** are they looking **at**? ¿Qué ven ellos?
7. **What** did you want **that for**? ¿Para qué quisiste eso?
8. **What** did he go home **for**? ¿Para que fue él a casa?

He went home to eat. ()

for ()). Pero: He

went home **for** his book.

(Se puede usar **for** antes de un sustantivo)

He went home **because** () he was sick.

EXERCISE 4

Lea y traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Contestelas, usando el vocabulario que ha visto con anterioridad

1. Where are you **from**?
2. What city **did** you come **from**?
3. What country **did** your parents come **from**?
4. () **did** your father come **from**?
5. () and your friend talk about?
6. () talk about?
- 7.
8. What we
- 9.
10. () to talk about?
11. What was the book about?
12. What was the movie about?
13. What was the
14. What is the
15. What an

17. What are they looking at?
18. What were they looking at?
19. What is he listening to?
20. What was he listening to?
21. Who is she talking to?
22. Who was she talking to?
23. What are you thinking about?
24. What were you thinking of?
25. What are you looking for?
26. What was he looking for?
27. What are they going to look for?
28. What were they going to look for?
29. What are you working so hard for?
30. What are you taking that book for?
31. Who did he give that to?
32. What did you come so early for?
33. What did you give him the money for?
34. What did you say that for?
35. Who did she go with?
36. Who did he go to the movies with?
37. Who is he going with?
38. Who was he going with?
39. Who is he sitting with?
40. Who was he sitting with?
41. Who is he studying with?
42. Who is he living with?

EXERCISE 5

Traduzca estas oraciones, colocando la preposición al final de la pregunta.

1. ¿Para quéquieres eso?
2. ¿Para qué trajestetu libro?
3. ¿Para qué lo vas a usar?

4. ¿A cuántos profesores vas a buscar?
5. ¿De dónde vino su esposa?
6. ¿De cuál escuela vinieron sus niños?
7. ¿De dónde vino toda esta agua?
8. ¿Con quién vino ella?
9. ¿Con quién fue ella?
10. ¿A quién dio él el dinero?
11. ¿De qué estaban hablando esos hombres?
12. ¿De qué trata la carta?
13. ¿En qué estás pensando?
14. ¿En qué estaban ellos pensando?
15. ¿De qué se está riendo esa muchacha?
16. ¿Qué estás buscando?
17. ¿Cuántos vas a buscar?
18. ¿Para qué necesitas el dinero?
19. ¿Para qué estás haciendo eso?
20. ¿Para qué estás llevando sombrero?

Preposiciones

Aprenda estas preposiciones.

1. through	a través de, por
2. across	al otro lado de
3. up to	hasta
4. on the other side of	más allá de, pasando, del otro lado de
5. between	entre (refiriéndose a dos)
6. among	entre (refiriéndose a más de dos)

EXERCISE 6

Llene los espacios con la preposicion correcta y traduzca.

- 1. The dog lay down (entre) _____ the trees
- 2. The dog ran (entre) _____ the two boys
- 3. The dog ran (a través de) _____ the house
- 4. The dog ran (hasta) _____ the house
- 5. We found the money (entre) _____ those two big
old trees
- 6. Isn't that man afraid to walk (entre) _____ all those
animals?
- 7. If you walk (por) _____ the garden, you can see
my beautiful flowers
- 8. We went (por) _____ Chicago when we visited the
United States
- 9. She can work (hasta) _____ the 15th of August
Texas is (a otro lado de) _____ the Rio Grande
- 10. How many trees are there (entre) _____ my house
and yours?
- 11. I think you can find your books (entre)
mine
- 12. What are you walking (por) _____ my bedroom
for?
- 13. The dining room is (entre) _____ the kitchen and
the living room
- 14. Did you ever live (entre) _____ Americans?
- 15. Taxco is (más allá de) _____ Cuernavaca



EXERCISE 7

Llene los espacios con **any**, **some**, **no**, **none** y traduzca.

1. There's _____ milk in the house (negat vo)
2. That's why I couldn't drink _____ for breakfast
3. I didn't drink _____ either
4. Do you drink _____?
5. No I don't drink _____ because there was _____ in the house
6. No I drink _____ because there wasn't _____ in the house
7. I am going to buy _____
8. You can buy _____ at that store
9. Yes, I think they have _____ in that store
10. No they have _____ milk in that store

EXERCISE 8

Llene los espacios con **anything**, **something**,
nothing y traduzca.

1. I'm going to the store. Do you want _____?
2. No, I don't want _____, but I think my mother does.
3. She said she didn't want _____.
4. There's _____ (negat vo) in the house to eat
5. Buy _____ for dinner
6. There's _____ (afirmat vo) in the kitchen that we can eat
7. No, there isn't _____ in the kitchen, and we have _____ (negativo) for dinner
8. I don't have _____ to eat for breakfast, but I'm going to have _____ to eat for dinner
9. Don't you have _____ to do?
10. No I have _____ to do

EXERCISE 9

Llene los espacios con **anybody** (anyone), **somebody** (someone), **nobody** (no one) y traduzca.

1. Did you talk to _____?
2. No, there was _____ to talk to?
3. Wasn't there _____ in the living room to talk to?
4. Yes, there was _____ in the living room to talk to, but _____ spoke English
5. I'm going to invite _____ (afirmativo) that speaks English
6. Don't invite _____ that can't speak English
7. _____ (negativo) here can speak English
8. Then find _____ that can speak English
9. _____
10. I don't know _____ that can speak English

EXERCISE 10

Llene los espacios con **anywhere** (any place), **somewhere** (some place), **nowhere** (no place) y traduzca.

1. I want to go _____ tomorrow
2. I don't want to go _____ tomorrow
3. Do you want to go _____ tomorrow?
4. No, I want to go _____ tomorrow
5. Nobody wants to go _____ tomorrow
6. They ate _____ near the office
7. Did they eat _____ near the office?
8. No, they didn't eat _____ near the office
9. They ate _____ close to the office
10. They never like to eat _____ close to the office.

EXERCISE 11

Llene los espacios y traduzca.

1. He took (todo)
2. (Todo el mundo) _____ knows him and likes him
3. They _____ in the house
4. My parents always let me do (todo)
5. Tell (todos)
6. She taught (en todas partes) _____ in Mexico
7. (Todo) _____ is going to be ready for tomorrow
8. They woke up (todos) _____ in the house
9. We're going to take them (a todos lados)
10. They _____ in the room,

EXERCISE 12

Práctica verbal

1. He wants to become a doctor
2. He doesn't want to become a doctor
3. Does he want to become a doctor?
4. Doesn't he want to become a doctor?
5. When does he want to become a doctor?
6. He became a teacher
7. He didn't become a teacher
8. Did he become a teacher?
9. Didn't he become a teacher?
10. Why didn't he become a teacher?
11. He's going to become a farmer
12. He isn't going to become a farmer
13. Is he going to become a farmer?
14. Isn't he going to become a farmer?
15. When is he going to become a farmer?
16. He was going to become a doctor



EXERCISE 13

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 12, usando formas de los verbos **hurry, show, kill, get rich, cut, love, lay eggs** en oraciones cortas. Emplee un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas **why** y **when** cuando sea posible



EXERCISE 14

Lea y traduzca.

The goose that laid the golden egg

Once there was a farmer who lived with his wife on a farm in the country. They had to work hard every day because they were very poor. Often there wasn't any food in the house to eat.

The farmer and his wife had a cow and a goose. The cow gave milk, and the goose laid eggs. Every day the farmer went to the barn to get the egg that the goose laid. Sometimes there was no egg in the barn, so the farmer and his wife had to go to bed hungry.

One night when the farmer went to get the egg, he was very happy to find a goose egg of pure gold in the barn.

The farmer took the egg, hurried to the house, and showed it to his wife, saying "Look! Our goose laid a golden egg. We're going to be rich".

"Let me see", said the farmer's wife. She put her hand on the egg and felt it. "It's gold, pure gold", she said. "Now we're never going to go to bed hungry again".

The next day the farmer found another beautiful golden egg in the barn. And the next day and the next the goose laid a golden egg, and the farmer and his wife got very rich. Now they didn't have to work, and there was always food in the house to eat.

As the farmer got rich, he began to think more and more of having all the golden eggs at once. One day he said to his wife, "Let's kill the goose that lays the golden eggs, and then we can have all the eggs at once. I want to be very rich!"

"All right", answered his wife. "Go get 've por' the goose."

The farmer brought the goose in the house and put her on the table.

Then while his wife helped him, he killed the goose. He cut her open (le abrió) with a knife and found... nothing!

They killed the goose that laid the golden egg.

EXERCISE 15

Escriba en inglés.

1. Apresúrese. Estoy de prisa y no puedo esperar
2. ¿Nunca puedes llegar temprano?

3. _____ un huevo de oro

4. _____ iba a tener hambre

5. É _____ le dijo a ella que la quería mucho, ¿verdad?
6. ¿Para qué _____ estás viviendo en México?

7. _____ pocos años, ¿verdad?

8. ¿Con quien _____ fue al cine?

9. Yo no lo vi en el cine tampoco

EXERCISE 16

Dictado

1. He couldn't stop and talk to us because he was in a hurry
2. What are you wearing your new dress for?
3. Where are your parents from?
4. He said he was from Texas, didn't he?
5. Are you too busy to see me now?
6. Does anyone have any books that I can read?
7. You don't have to work up to four o'clock every day, do you?
8. I didn't see him at the movies either
9. Go to the store and get some milk while I set the table
10. As we were leaving, she said, "Please come back again"

EXERCISE 17

Conversación. Conteste las siguientes preguntas.

1. Where are you from?
2. Where did you come from?
3. What state are you from?
4. Who did you come with?
5. Who are you waiting for?
6. What are you looking at?
7. What are you listening to?
8. What are you doing?
9. What are you thinking about?
10. What are you talking about?
11. Who are you talking to?
12. What are you talking about?
13. What are you thinking about?

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo y en negativo.

14. Did they look everywhere?
15. Did you go to the beach, when?
16. Did he go to the beach?
17. Did she go to the beach?
18. Did we go to the beach?
19. Did I go to the beach?
20. Did you go to the beach?
21. Do you go to the beach?
22. Did you go to the beach?
23. Did he go to the beach?
24. Is he coming?
25. Was he out?



Lesson 20

VOCABULARY

1 to break, broke <i>əmpleɪ</i> to break	black
2 to try, tried <i>bret</i> <i>bri:tɪd</i>	crow
to drop, dropped <i>dropt</i> <i>dropted</i>	pitcher
to pick out, picked out <i>pik</i> <i>pikɪd ut</i>	woods
to pick up, picked up <i>pik</i> <i>pikɪd ap</i>	forest
to reach reached <i>re:tɪtʃ</i> <i>re:tɪtʃt</i>	stone
7 strong	rock
6 short	way
	idea
	top
	cream <i>ri:m</i>
	sugar <i>sʊ:gə</i>
	potatoes <i>pə:təz</i>
	head <i>hed</i>

IDIOMS

1. **to give up** *ta:zə pə:venud*
2. **to get thirsty, hungry, sleepy, etc.**
darse a uno sed hambre sueño etc.

He got thirsty. *é dora él sed*



3. more than anything else

4. There is (are)... left. Hay Queda(n)
There's one left. Queda uno
There are three left. Quedan tres

5. to have... left quedarse e a uno
I have one left. Me queda uno
He has three left. Le quedan a él tres

6. not... any more, not... any longer ya no
I don't work here any more
I don't live in Mexico any longer.

7. plenty (of) bastante (de sobrar)
I have plenty. Tengo bastante
I have plenty of time. Tengo bastante tiempo
(Se empieza con solo cuando sigue un sustantivo)

8. enough suficiente, bastante (de alcanzar)
enough time suficiente tiempo, bastante tiempo
tall enough bastante alto
enough
(adverbios)

9. a great deal (of)
a lot (of) much
lots (of)

of

A great deal

EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas

1. It's cold, isn't it?
2. I isn't cold, is it?
3. I was warm, wasn't it?
4. I wasn't warm, was it?

It's going to be cold, isn't it?

6. It isn't going to be cold, is it?
7. ...ing to be warm, wasn't it?
8.
9. ...'re hungry, aren't you?
10. You aren't h...
11. You were hungry, weren't you?
12. You weren't hungry, were you?
13. You're going to be hungry, aren't you?
14. You aren't going to be hungry, are you?
15. Where a... you coming from?
16. What are you looking at?
17. What were you looking at?

Aprenda estas palabras.

1 to fill, filled	13 idiom
2 to complete, completed completar, completo	14 vocabulary vocabulario
3 to translate, translated traducir, tradujo	15 auxiliary
4. to place, placed colocar, colocó	16. conversation conversación
5 to practice, practiced	17. infinitive infinitivo
6 to pronounce, pronounced pronunciar, pronunció	18. adjective
7 to change, changed cambiar, cambió	19. possessive adjective
8 to form, formed formar, formó	20. adverb adverbio
9 to dictate, dictated dictar, dictó	21. verb
10. sentence oración	22. noun sustantivo
11. phrase	23. pronoun
12. blank	24. objective pronoun
	25. possessive pronoun pronombre posesivo
	26. preposition preposición
	27. singular singular

28. plural plural	38. past tense tiempo
29. English inglés	presente
30. correct	39. future tense
31. following siguiente	futuro
32. number	40. adverb of frequency
33. affirmative afirmativo	adverbio de frecuencia
34. negative	41. homework <i>(de escuela)</i>
35. interrogative	42. exercise ejercicio
interrogativo	43. page página
36. tense tiempo	44. dictation
37. present tense	
tiempo presente	

EXERCISE 2

Lea y traduzca las siguientes oraciones.

1. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the verb.
2. Pronounce the past tense of these verbs
3. Study the present tense of these verbs
4. Read and translate the following sentences
5. Listen to the recording and repeat the words.
6. Write the following sentences in English
7. Learn the following idioms
8. In English, adjectives are placed before nouns
9. English adjectives have no singular or plural forms
10. Fill the blanks with the correct form of the verb
11. Learn the objective pronouns
12. Affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences
13. We're going to practice the verbs
14. We're going to have conversation
15. I'm going to dictate these sentences

EXERCISE 3

Coloque los adverbios de frecuencia en el lugar correcto y traduzca.

1. (ever)	Did they see a goose that laid a golden egg?
2. (seldom)	He sleeps for two hours in the afternoon.
3. (always)	Could they bring their dog with them?
4. (never)	He can find what he is looking for.
5. (ever)	Did you see so many people?
6. (usually)	Does he bring his wife and family with him?
7. (rarely)	I saw him before supper.
8. (sometimes)	Why does he wait for her?
9. (always)	She was looking at that picture on the wall.
10. (ever)	I can't pronounce his name.

EXERCISE 4

Llene los espacios con la palabra correcta y traduzca (Recuerde que **many** y **few** se emplean antes de los sustantivos en plural y **much** y **little** antes de los sustantivos en singular)

1. (many, much)	people had cars, but (few, little) used them every day.
2. How (many, much)	apples did you buy?
3. Please give me a (little, few)	more coffee.
4. Do you want a (little, few)	more sugar and cream?
5. Don't eat (much, many)	food before you go to bed.
6. I don't know why you brought so (many, much)	eggs.
7. Do you have to learn (many, much)	verbs tomorrow?
8. (few, little)	children were sick the day before yesterday.
9. I have very (few, little)	work to do.
10. How (many, much)	time do you need?

EXERCISE 5

Llene los espacios con el pronombre posesivo que corresponde a las palabras entre paréntesis y traduzca.

1. I don't like my new suit, but I like (his new suit)
2. He ate his apple, and she ate (her apple)
3. She lost her notebook, so we gave her (our notebook)

4. We wore our hats, and they wore (their hats)
5. This book is (my book)
6. That book is (your book)
7. My saint's day is in June. When is (your saint's day)

8. If you don't have a pen, you can use (my pen)
9. I don't want to use (her book)
10. I want to use (my book)

EXERCISE 6

Llene los espacios con **any**, **some**, **no**, **none** y traduzca.

1. Did you find _____ potatoes in the kitchen?
2. No, I didn't find _____ potatoes, but I found bread.
3. Are you looking for _____ English teachers now?
4. Yes, I'm looking for _____ English teachers, but I don't want _____ who aren't American.
5. Are you going to buy _____ dresses when you go to the United States?
6. Yes, I'm going to buy _____ dresses and shoes, but I'm not going to buy _____ hats.
7. I have _____ money (negativo)
8. Did you say that you didn't have _____ money?
9. I said that I have _____ (negativo)
10. He took _____ money (negativo) He took _____ (negativo)

EXERCISE 7

Llene los espacios con **anything, something, nothing** y traduzca.

1. Do you want _____ for your birthday?
2. No, don't give me _____ for my birthday, but you can give me _____ for my saint's day
3. I bought _____ for your birthday (afirmativo)
4. I didn't know that you had enough money to buy _____

5. There was _____ that we could do (negativo)
6. There was _____ that we could do (afirmativo)
7. They said _____ (negativo)
8. I'm going to tell you _____ (afirmativo)
9. Don't say _____
10. I said _____ - (negativo)

EXERCISE 8

Llene los espacios con **anybody (anyone), somebody (someone), nobody (no one)** y traduzca

1. Did _____ call me this afternoon?
2. No, _____ called you this afternoon, but _____ called you this morning
3. Don't tell _____
4. _____ called you (negativo)
5. _____ called you (afirmativo)
6. I want to talk to _____ about this book
7. There's _____ here now (negativo)
8. I'm looking for _____ who can speak English
9. There's _____ here who can speak English (negativo)
10. There isn't _____ here who can speak English

EXERCISE 9

Llene los espacios con **anywhere (any place)**, **somewhere (some place)**, **nowhere (no place)** y traduzca.

1 JOHN often **goes** to **the**

2 **the**

3 **the**

4 **the**

5 **the**

EXERCISE 10

Llene los espacios y traduzca.



EXERCISE 11

Llene los espacios con la forma correcta de los verbos **say** o **tell** y traduzca.

1. I'm going _____ you something on Sunday afternoon.
2. Don't _____ anything.
3. He _____ me that he couldn't understand what the teacher was _____.
4. I know she understood what I _____ because I _____ her in Spanish.
5. What are you going _____ him?
6. What are you going _____ them?
7. They didn't want _____ good-bye.
8. Please _____ the teacher that I can't come to school today.
9. What is that man _____?
10. He's _____ us that he can't hear.

EXERCISE 12

Traduzca al español.

1. How much money do you have left?
2. They had none left.
3. I don't have any left.
4. He has some apples left.
5. Is there a lot of money left?
6. Do you have anything left to eat?
7. Isn't there any food left?
8. How much money did you have left after you bought that suit?
9. I didn't have any money left after I bought that suit.
Is there any time left?

EXERCISE 13

Traduzca las siguientes preguntas. Contestelas en negativo, colocando **any more** y **any longer** al final de la oración.

Por regla general se coloca **any more** y **any longer** al final de la oración.

1. Don't you love me any more?
2. Don't you work there any more?
3. Doesn't he live there any more?
4. Doesn't she see him any more?
5. Don't you study English any more?
6. Don't you go to school any longer?
7. Doesn't she teach Spanish any longer?
8. Doesn't she like Mexico any longer?
9. Don't they go to the movies any longer?
10. Don't you write to them any longer?

EXERCISE 14

Lea los siguientes números y fechas.

one hundred 100
one thousand 1,000

one million
un millón (de)

33	500	25,000	st floor	April 17, 1947
105	505	50,000	2nd floor	May 5, 1842
110	550		3rd floor	February '74
113	575		4th floor	1512
150	545	31,	5th floor	November 3
200	1,000	142nd Street	6th floor	'60s
201	1,003	55th Street	7th floor	July 4, 1776
211	1,005	2nd Street	8th floor	
261	10,000	72nd Street	9th floor	
271	15,000	8 st Street	10th floor	

Ortografía

1. Cuando un verbo termina en **y**, precedida por una consonante, se cambia la **y** por **i** y se le agrega **es** para formar la tercera persona singular del presente. Ejemplos. **he studies** **he plays** (precedido por una vocal).
2. Cuando un verbo termina en sonido de **s, sh, ch, x**, se le agrega **es** para formar la tercera persona singular. Ejemplos: **kiss** (besar), **kisses**; **wash**, **washes**; **reach**, **reaches**; **fix**, **fixes**.
3. Cuando un verbo termina en **y**, precedida por una consonante, se cambia por **i** y se le agrega **ed** para formar el pasado. Ejemplos. **he hurried**, . **he played** (precedido por una vocal).
4. Los sustantivos terminados en **y**, precedida por una consonante forman su plural cambiando la **y** por **i** y agregando la terminación **es**. Ejemplos **city**, **cities** **family**, **families**.
5. Los sustantivos terminados en **s, sh, ch, x** forman su plural agregando **es**. Ejemplos **dress**, **dresses** **fox**, **foxes**.
6. Los sustantivos terminados en **f** forman su plural cambiando la **f** por **v** y agregando **es**. Ejemplos **wife**, **wives** **knife**, **knives**. Muchos sustantivos terminados en **f** forman su plural cambiando la **f** por **v** y agregando **es**. Ejemplo **loaf** **loaves**.
7. Si el verbo termina en **e**, esta se suprime antes de agregar **ing**. Ejemplos: **give**, **giving** **come**, **coming**
Los verbos monosílabos que terminan en una sola consonante, precedida de una sola vocal, duplicaran la consonante final antes de agregar **ing**. Ejemplos: **put**, **putting**; **stop** **stopping**
Esta regla se aplicara tambien a los verbos polisílabos cuando la ultima silaba lleva el acento. Ejemplo **begin**, **beginning**
visit, lleva el acento en la primera silaba **visiting**
8. Los verbos monosílabos que terminan en una sola consonante precedida de una sola vocal, duplicaran la consonante final antes de agregar **ed**. Ejemplos: **drop**, **dropped** **stop**, **stopped**. Esta regla se aplicara tambien a los verbos polisílabos cuando la ultima silaba lleva el acento. Ejemplos **refer** (referir), **referred** **visit**, **visited** lleva el acento en la primera silaba,

Todos los verbos regulares que duplican la consonante final para formar el gerundio sufren el mismo cambio en la formación del pasado. Ejemplos: **drop, dropping, dropped stop, stopping, stopped.**

EXERCISE 15

Escriba el plural de estos sustantivos.

1. city _____	7. way _____
2. country _____	8. dress _____
3. boy _____	9. day _____
4. fox _____	10. wife _____
5. family _____	11. knife _____
6. birthday _____	12. loaf _____

Escriba la tercera persona singular de estos verbos

1. study _____	4. buy _____
2. try _____	5. hurry _____
3. play _____	

Escriba el pasado de estos verbos. En algunos se duplica la consonante final antes de agregar **ed**. En otros se cambia la **y** por **i** antes de agregar **ed**. A otros solamente se les agrega **ed** o **d**.

1. drop _____	9. pay _____
2. look _____	10. listen (to) _____
3. jump _____	11. try _____
4. pick out _____	12. form _____
5. study _____	13. walk _____
6. live _____	14. stop _____
7. hurry _____	15. wait (for) _____
8. run out _____	16. answer _____



Escriba el gerundio de estos verbos. A algunos se le suprime la **e**, a algunos se le duplica la consonante final, y a otros solamente se les agrega **ing**.

- run
- play
- be
- go
- get
- stop
- sleep
- think
- clean
- turn on

- 11. do
- 12. live
- 13. stop
- 14. go
- 15. have
- 16. sleep
- 17. give
- 18. reply
- 19. take
- 20. write

EXERCISE 16

Práctica verbal

- I always break the eggs.
- I don't always break the eggs.
- Do I ever break the eggs?
- Don't I ever break the eggs?
- Why don't I ever break the eggs?
- I broke the pitcher.
- I didn't break the pitcher.
- Did I break the pitcher?
- Didn't I break the pitcher?
- Why didn't I break the pitcher?

- 1. I'm breaking everything.
- 2. I'm not breaking everything.
- 3. Am I breaking everything?
- 4. Am I not breaking everything?
- 5. Why am I breaking everything?
- 6. I was breaking something.
- 7. I wasn't breaking anything.
- 8. Was I breaking anything?
- 9. Wasn't I breaking anything?

20. What was I breaking?
21. I can break it
22. I can't break it
23. Can I break it?
24. Can't I break it?
25. Why can't I break it?
26. I could break these plates
27. I couldn't break these plates
28. Could I break these plates?

30. Why can't I break these plates?
31. I like to break them
32. I don't like to break them
33. Do I like to break them?
35. Why don't I like to break them?

EXERCISE 17

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 16, usando formas de los verbos try, drop, give up, pick up, pick out, reach, get thirsty (sleepy, hungry, cold, etc.) en oraciones cortas. Emplee un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas why y where cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 18

Lea y traduzca.

The crow and the pitcher

A crow, walking through the woods on a very hot day, got so thirsty that he wanted a drink of water more than anything else.

He was very happy when he found a pitcher under a tree, but, when he looked in the pitcher, he saw that it had only a little water left in it.



He tried to put his head through the mouth of the pitcher and reach the water with his bill, but the mouth was so small that he couldn't put his head through it.

Then the crow tried to break the pitcher, but he wasn't strong enough. "I can reach the water", he said, "but I have to think of a way first".

So the crow sat down and thought. He was almost ready to give up when he had an idea. There were a lot of little stones around the pitcher, and the crow thought of a way to use these stones to help him get the water.

He picked up a stone in his bill and dropped it into the pitcher. Then he picked up another and another and dropped them into the pitcher.

After a while the water reached the top of the pitcher, and the crow drank all the water.

EXERCISE 19

Escriba en inglés.

1. A él le gusta dormir más que nada

2. _____
muy poco

3. Prueba otra vez. No te des por vencido ahora

4. _____
todos

5. ¿A quién le dio sed mientras ellos estaban caminando?

6. Lo siento, pero ya no te quiero

7. _____
8. También estudió el hermano de Juan

9. _____
quiero visitar más a menudo

10. _____

EXERCISE 20

Dictado

1. Do you like a lot of cream and sugar in your coffee?
2. I like plenty of sugar but very little cream
3. [redacted] movies?
4. [redacted] a few minutes if we have enough time left
5. He tried three times and then gave up
6. [redacted] it's going to be very hot
7. [redacted]
8. Don't drop those rocks on the floor
9. [redacted] your books?
10. Did everybody have enough time to finish?

EXERCISE 21

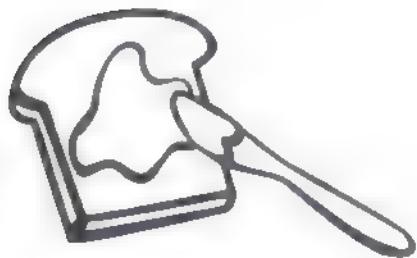
Conversación. Conteste las siguientes preguntas.

1. Do you have a great deal of time to study?
2. Do you drink a great deal of water?
3. Does he speak a lot of English?
4. Do you write a lot of letters?
5. Do you drink a lot of coffee?
6. Do you eat lots of candy?
7. Are there lots of factories on this street?
8. Does she have enough money?
9. Is the table big enough?
10. Do you have plenty?
11. Is there plenty of time?

Constete las siguientes preguntas en negativo

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo
y en negativo.

- []
9. TIENE INVOCACIÓN
[]
[]
Do you have any?





Vocabulary

English-Spanish

A

a al, a, o, o, s

about cerca de, de, como
aproximadamente

above arriba (de) arriba de
across el otro lado de

adjective adjetivo

adverb adverbio

affirmative afirmativo

afraid: to be very afraid of tener (mucho) miedo
a de

after después (de que)

afternoon tarde

again otra vez, de nuevo

all todo (a los/as)

almost casi

always siempre

am: I am soy

American americano

among entre

an un, una, unos

and, ,

angry enojado

animal animal

another otro

(to) answer contestar

answered

answered

any algún, a alguno(s)

not... any no ningún(a)(s)

anybody alguien, cualquiera

not... anybody no nadie

anyone alguien, cualquiera

not... anyone no nadie

any place alguna parte,

cualquier lugar

not... any place no

ninguna parte

anything algo, cosa que

es

not... anything no nada

anywhere alguria parte,

cualquier lugar

not... anywhere no

ninguna parte

apple manzana

April	abr	(to) ask	pedir (<i>a alguien</i>)
around	alrededor de		asked
as	mientras, cuando		asked
(to) ask	tratar de to ask a	(to) ask for	pedir (<i>algo</i>)
	question hacer		asked for
	una pregunta,		asked for
	to ask about		asleep dormido
		at	
		aunt tía	
		auxiliary	

B

bad	mal	beside	
barn	granero	besides	
bathroom		between	
(to) be	ser: está, era	big	
	was, were	bill	
	been		
(to) be about	tratar de	birthday	cumpleaños
	was, were about	black	negro
	been about	blanks	espacios
beautiful	belo: bela	blue	azul
	because	book	
(to) become		both	
	volverse	boy	
	became	bread	pan a loaf of bread
	became		
bed		(to) break	romper
bedroom			broke
before			broken
(to) begin		breakfast	desayuno
	began		
	begun	(to) bring	tratar de
behind	detrás de		brought
			brought
		brother	hermano

brown
busy
but
butter

(to) buy comprar
bought
bought
by por, frente a

C

cake pastel
(to) call ama
called
called
can
candy
car :
chairs silla
(to) change cambia
changed
changed
child niño niña
children niños niñas
city ciudad
clean limpio
(to) clean limpia
cleaned
cleaned
close (to) cerca (de)
(to) close cierra
closed
closed
coffee
cold to I'm (very)
 cold
I have a cold resfriado
catarro it's (very) cold

colony colonia
(población)
(to) come viene
came
come
(to) come back regresa
 (vuelta para acá)
came back
come back
comfortable cómodo
(to) complete completa
completed
completed
conversation
conversación
(to) correct corrige
corrected
corrected
could pudo, podía
country
cousin primo
cow vaca
cream crema
crow cuervo
cup
curtain cortina
(to) cut cortar
cut
cut

D

daughter hija	(to) do hacer
day día, the day after tomorrow	did
pasado mañana	done
the day before yesterday ayer	doctor doctor
December diciembre	dog perro
desk escritorio	dollar dólar
(to) dictate dictar	door puerta
dictated	down
dictated	dress
dining room comedor	(to) drink
dinner comida	drank
dirty sucio	drunk
	(to) drop tirar, caersele a un
	dropped
	dropped

E

each	ever alguna
early	not... ever ni
easy	every todo
(to) eat	everywhere (every
ate	place) por,
eaten	todas partes
egg	everybody mundo
eight	everything todo, toda
eighteen	exercise -
eighty	eye ojo
eleven	
English inglés	
enough suficiente	

F

factory	fábrica	first	primero
family	familia	five	cinco
far (from)	ejos (de)	(to) fix	arreglar
farm	granja		fixed
farmer			fixed
fast		floor	
father		flower	
February		following	siguiente
(to) feel	sentir	food	alimento
	felt	for	para, por
	felt	forest	bosque
fence		(to) forget	
few			forgot
field			forgotten
fifteen	quince	fork	tenedor
fifth	quinto	(to) form	formar
fifty	cinuenta		formed
(to) fill	llenar		formed
	filled	four	cuatro
	filled	fourteen	catorce
(to) find	encontrar	fourth	cuarto
	found	forty	cuarenta
	found	fox	zorro
fine	bueno, muy bien	Friday	viernes
(to) finish	acabar	friend	amigo
	finished		from

G

garage		gas	
garden		geese	

(to) get conseguir	girl
got	
got	
(to) get angry (at) enojarse (con)	(to) give dar
got angry (at)	gave
got angry (at)	given
(to) get mad (at) eno jarse	(to) give up darse por vencido renunciar
got mad (at) (con)	gave up
got mad (at)	given up
got mad (at)	glass vidrio; cristal, vaso
(to) get rich hacerse rico enriquecerse	(to) go ir (de acá para allá)
got rich	went
got rich	gone
(to) get sleepy sentirse sueño	(to) go back volver (de acá para allá)
got sleepy	went back
got sleepy	gone back
(to) get to llegar a	gold oro, de oro
got to	golden dorado
got to	good bueno
(to) get here, there llegar	good-bye adiós
got here, there	goose
got here, there	(to) go out salir
(to) get thirsty darle sed	went out
got thirsty	gone out
got thirsty	(to) go to bed acostarse
(to) get up levantarse	went to bed
got up	gone to bed
got up	(to) go to sleep dormirse
got up	went to sleep
got up	gone to sleep
(to) get up levantarse	grandfather abuelo
got up	grandmother abuela
got up	grandparents abuelos
got up	green verde

H

happy	feliz
hard	duro, difícil, mucho (adv.)
hat	sombrero
(to) have	tener, haber
had	
had	
hay	heno
he	é
head	cabeza
(to) hear	oír
heard	
heard	
Hello	hola
(to) help	ayudar
helped	
helped	
her	su (s) de ella, la (pron. obj.)
here	aquí, aca
hers	el suyo, los suyos (de ella)
him	lo, le (pron. obj.)
his	su (s) de él, el suyo, los suyos (de él)
home	hogar, casa
homework	tarea (de escuela)
hot	caliente, I'm (very) hot
hot	tengo (mucho) calor, it's (very) hot
hot	hace (mucho) calor
hotel	hotel
hour	hora
house	casa
how	¿cómo?
how many	cuántos?
how much	cuánto?
hundred: one hundred	cien
(to be) hungry: to be (very) hungry	
hungry	tener (mucha) hambre
(to) hurry	apresurarse
hurried	
hurried	
husband	esposo

I

I yo	
idea	dea
idiom	
if	
in	
infinite	
in front of	
interesting	nt
interrogative	interrogativo
into	al, en
(to) invite	invitar
invited	
invited	
is	esta
it	á (cosa o animal)
its	o animal)

J

January ·

July ·

June ·

(to) **jump** sa saltar

jumped

jumped

K

(to) **kill** matar

killed

killed

kind ·

kitchen ·

knife cuchillo

knives cuchillos

(to) **know** saber, conocer

knew

known

L

last ultimo, pasado

last name ·

last night ·

last week ·

(to) **laugh (at)** reírse (de)

laughed (at)

laughed (at)

(to) **lay eggs** poner huevos

laid eggs

laid eggs

(to) **learn** aprender

learned

learned

(to) **leave** irse

left

left

(to) **let** dejar

let

let

letter carta

(to) **lie down** recostarse

lay down

lain down

light luz, claridad

(to) **like** gustar, simpatizar

liked

liked

(to) **listen (to)** escuchar

listened (to)

listened (to)

little pequeño, chico, débil

(to) **live** vivir

lived

lived

living room sala	(to) look out (of) asomarse (por)
long largo	looked out (of)
(to) look (at) mirar (a)	looked out (of)
 looked (at)	(to) lose perder
 looked (at)	 lost
(to) look for buscar	 lost
 looked for	(to) love amar, querer
 looked for	 loved
	 loved

M

mad enojado	million millón (de)
(to) make hacer	mine mimina
 made	
 made	
man hombre, señ	minute minuto
manger Describir	Miss señorita, señora
many muchos	
March marzo	
May mayo	money dinero
me yo	month mes
meat carne	more mas
(to) meet encontrarse	morning mañana
	mother madre
	mouth boca
met	
met	
men hombres	movie pelicula
metal metal	movies cine
Mexican mexicano	Mr. señor, don, doctor
Mexico	
milk	Mrs.
	much
	my

N

name nombre	ninety noventa
narrow estrecho, angosto	no no, ningún
near cerca (de)	nobody nadie, ninguna persona
(to) need necesitar needed needed	none ninguno
negative negativo	no one nadie, ninguna persona
never nunca, jamás	no place ninguna parte
new nuevo	not no
next próximo	notebook cuaderno
next to junto a	nothing nada
nice bonito, simpático, agradable	noun sustantivo
night noche	November noviembre
nine nueve	now ahora
nineteen diecinueve	nowhere ninguna parte
	number número

O

object complemento (gramática), objeto	or o
October octubre	other otro
of de	our nuestro (a, os, as)
office oficina	ours el nuestro, la nuestra, los nuestros, las nuestras
often a menudo	out afuera
old viejo, anciano	out of fuera de
on en, sobre	outside afuera, fuera de
once una vez	over sobre, por, directamente encima de
one uno	over here para acá, hacia acá, por acá
only solamente, único	over there para allá hacia allá, por allá
(to) open abrir opened opened	

P

page	página	please	por favor
parents	padres	plenty (of)	bastante
(to) pass	pasa	plural	plural
	passed	poor	pobre
	passed	(to) put	poner, meter
past tense	tiempo pasado	put	
pen	pluma	put	
pencil		(to) put on	ponerse
people	gente	put on	
phone	teléfono	put on	
phrase	frase	possessive	posesivo
(to) pick out	escoger	potato	papa
	picked out	(to) practice	practicar
	picked out	practiced	
picture	cuadro, retrato	practiced	
	peculia	preposition	preposición
place	lugar	present tense	tiempo
(to) place	colocar		presente
	placed	pronoun	pronombre
	placed	pronunciation	pronunciación
plate	plato	pure	puro

Q

question pregunta

R

rabbit	conejo	(to) read	leer
race	carrera, raza	read	
radio	radio	read	
rarely	rara vez	ready	listo
(to) reach	llegar	record player	
	reached		
	reached	red	

(to) reply contestar

replied

replied

rich rico

rock roca

room habitación

(to) run corre

ran

run

rug alfombra tapete

S

sad triste

same mismo

Saturday sábado

saucer plato pequeño

(platillo)

(to) say decir

said

said

school escuela

second segundo

(to) see ver

saw

seen

seldom rara vez

selfish adj. egoísta

(to) sell vender

sold

sold

sentence oración

September septiembre

(to) set

set

set

(to) set the table poner la

mesa

set the table

set the table

seven siete

seventeen diecisiete

seventy setenta

shallow poco profundo

she ella

shoe zapato

short corto

(to) show enseñar, mostrar

showed

showed

sick enfermo

singular singular

sister

(to) sit (down)

sat (down)

sat (down)

six

sixteen

sixty sesenta

(to) sleep dormirse

slept

slept

sleepy: to be (very) sleepy

tener (mucho) sueño

slow lento

slowly lentamente

small pequeño

so así es que

so much

so many tanta

some <i>alguno, alguna</i>	started
somebody <i>alguna persona</i>	started
someone <i>alguna persona</i>	state <i>condición</i>
something <i>algo, alguna cosa</i>	stone <i>piedra</i>
	(to) stop <i>detenerse</i>
	stopped
	stopped
	store <i>tienda</i>
	stork <i>garza</i>
	story
	stove
	street
	strong
	student
(to) speak <i>hablar, platicar</i>	(to) study <i>estudiar</i>
spoke	studied
spoken	studied
spoon <i>cuchara</i>	sugar <i>azúcar</i>
(to) stand up <i>pararse</i>	suit <i>traje</i>
stood up	Sunday <i>domingo</i>
stood up	supper <i>cena, merienda</i>
(to) start <i>empezar</i>	sweet <i>dulce</i>

T

table	
(to) take <i>llevar, tomar</i>	(to) talk
took	talked
taken	talked
(to) take off	tail <i>cola</i>
took off	(to) teach
taken off	taught
(to) take out <i>sacar</i>	taught
took out	teacher <i>profesor</i>
taken out	telephone <i>teléfono</i>

(to) tell decir, contar	this one éste, ésta
told	those esos, esas; aquellos, aquellas; ésos, ésas; aquellos, aquéllas
told	
ten diez	thousand mil
thanks gracias	three tres
that que, lo que, ese, esa; aquél, aquella; eso, aquello	thirteen trece
that one ése, ésa; aquél, aquélla	through por, a través de
theirs el suyo, los suyos (de ellos o ellas)	Thursday jueves
them los, las (<i>pron. obj.</i>)	time tiempo; hora; vez
then entonces; después	tired cansado
there allí, allá	to a; hasta
there is (<i>sing.</i>) hay	today hoy
there are (<i>plural</i>) hay	tomorrow mañana
there was (<i>sing.</i>) había, hubo	tonight esta noche
there were (<i>plural</i>) había, hubo	too también; demasiado
these estos, estas; éstos, éstas	too much demasiado
they ellos, ellas	too many demasiados
thing cosa	top parte superior
(to) think pensar, creer	toward hacia
thought	(to) translate traducir
thought	translated
(to) think about (of) pensar en	translated
thought about (of)	tree árbol
thought about (of)	(to) try tratar, probar
third tercero	tried
thirsty: to be (very)	tried
thirsty tener (mucha) sed	Tuesday martes
this este, esta, esto	(to) turn off apagar, cerrar, parar
	turned off
	turned off
	(to) turn on poner, encender, prender, abrir
	turned on
	turned on

turtle tortuga
twelve doce
twenty veinte
twenty-one veintiuno

twenty-two veintidós
two dos
two hundred doscientos

U

uncle tío
under debajo de
(to) understand entender
 understood
 understood
United States Estados Unidos

until hasta
up arriba, hacia arriba
up to hasta
(to) use usar
 used
 used
usually usualmente

V

vase florero
very muy
(to) visit visitar

visited
visited
vocabulary vocabulario

W

(to) wait (for) esperar
 waited (for)
 waited (for)
(to) wake up despertar (se)
 woke up
 woke up
(to) walk caminar
 walked
 walked

wall pared
(to) want querer
 wanted
 wanted
warm caliente; I'm
 (very) warm tengo
 (mucho) calor; it's
 (very) warm hace
 (mucho) calor

(to) wash lavar (*se*)
washed
washed

(to) watch TV ver televisión
watched TV
watched TV

water agua
way manera, modo
we nosotros
weak débil

(to) wear llevar (*ropa o joyería*)
wore
worn

Wednesday miércoles
week semana
well bien
what ¿qué?, lo que, que
when cuándo, cuando
where dónde, donde
which que, ¿cuál?, que, cual
while tanto, mientras que
white blanco

who ¿quién?, ¿quiénes?
whom prep. a quién,
why ¿por qué?
wife esposa

(to) win ganar (*de jugar*)
won
won

window ventana
with con
without sin

woman mujer, señorita,
 señora
women mujeres
wood madera
woods bosque (*s*)
word palabra

(to) work trabajar
worked
worked

(to) write escribir
wrote
written

Y

yard patio, espacio que rodea una casa

year año

yes sí

yesterday ayer

you tú, usted, ustedes

young joven

young man (el) joven

young woman (la) joven

your su (*s*) (*de usted o de ustedes*)

yours el tuyo, la tuya, los tuyos, las tuyas: el suyo, la suya, los suyos, las suyas (*de usted a de ustedes*)

INGLÉS IDIOMÁTICO I

Eugene E. Long • William Buckwald

La gran aceptación que desde hace varios años ha tenido la serie *Inglés idiomático 1, 2, 3*, entre maestros y alumnos de los diversos niveles a los cuales satisface, obedece a la enorme versatilidad de la misma, así como a la magnífica calidad de su contenido. La obra permite al lector conocer expresiones idiomáticas (modismos) y las estructuras gramaticales del idioma inglés, además de proporcionar numerosos ejemplos y ejercicios que harán posible alcanzar un grado satisfactorio de expresión.



 TRILLAS

Tienda en línea
www.trillas.mx
La mejor forma de comprar

ISBN 978-607-17-1366-7



9 786071 713667